Fifth Series, Vol. XXII No. 22

Wednesday, December 13, 1972

Agrahayana 22, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII, contains Nos. 21-29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 13, 1972/Agrahayana 22, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लघु उद्योगों के लिए आयात कोटे में वृद्धि

*421. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली मे हुई लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की 30 वी बैठक मे उन्होने इस आशय की घोषणा की थी कि लघु उद्योगो के विकास के लिये आयात कोटो मे 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस सबध मे सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, और

(ग) उक्त बैठक में अन्य क्या सुझाव दिये गए और उस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तथा (ख) जी, हां, लघु क्षेत्र के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के नियतन मे 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने की सम्भावना का जिक्र किया गया था और तदनसार इस दिशा मे कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

बोर्ड द्वारा आयात के बारे मे दिए गए कुछ सुझाव		सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया
1	2	3
1	लघु उद्योग की गणना करना	गणना की पद्धति तैयार करने हेतु एक समिति बना दी गई है । गणना एक वर्ष मे पूरी कर लेने का विचार है ।
2	लघु उद्योगों के लिए विधान बनाने हेतु भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट की जाच करना और आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करना ।	भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारो तथा गैर सरकारी निकायो को परिचालित कर दी गई है ताकि उनकी राय तथा टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हो सकें ।
3.	पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लघु क्षेत्र मे अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करने के प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य को ऊचा करना ।	लघु उद्योगो के कृतिक बल ने नियोजित का सशोधित लक्ष्य 15 लाख से 20 लाख व्यक्ति कर दिया है । कृतिक बल ने योजना आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ।

1	2	3
4.	आने वाले वर्षों में विशेष वस्तु की क्षमता, वर्तमान उत्पादन और मांग जैसी महत्व-पूर्ण सूचना के प्रति उद्यमियों को जानकारी देने की दृष्टि से बाजार अध्य-यन करवाना ।	यह निर्णय किया गया है कि लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन लाभ के चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कतिपय बाजार गवेषणा अध्ययन करवाए
5.	बड़े तथा लघु एककों के लिए लोहा तथा इस्पात की एकसी कीमतों के लिए फा-र्मूला बनाना ।	इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने हेतु उप-नियंत्रक आयरन एंड स्टील की अध्यक्षता में इस्पात मंत्रालय ने एक समिति का गठन किया है
6.	लघु एककों के लिए कर ढांचे की इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से जांच करना कि लाभ का विनियोजन आगे विस्तार के लिए हो और उस अन्तर को दूर करने वाला हो जो प्रायवेट लि० कंपनी की तुलना में लघु पैमाने की साझेदारी या स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रमों संबंधी है ।	इसकी जांच करने हेतु एक दल गठित किया गया है ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण दिया गया है उस में भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा की गई है । यह भट्ट समिति आज से कई वर्ष पहले बनी थी। लेकिन आपने अभी-अभी भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट को राज्य सरकारों को उनकी जानकारी के लिये तथा उन से राय मांगने के लिए भेजा है । इस रा-मैटीरीयल के अभाव में लघु उद्योग बिलकुल बन्द हो गये हैं । मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया निकली है, ऐसे कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिन से लघु उद्योगों को रा-मैटीरियल समय पर मिले, ताकि उन्हें जो लोन रिपे करना है, वह समय पर हो सके । यह भट्ट समिति 10–12 साल पहले बनी थी—मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या सहायता करने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य की यह सूचना सही नहीं है कि भट्ट समिति 10–12 वर्ष पहले बनी थी । पिछले साल स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज बोर्ड की जो बैठक हुई थी, उस समय यह समिति बनी थी और उस ने जितने कम से कम समय में अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया, उतने कम समय में शायद ही किसी समिति ने दिया हो । उस के बाद भट्ट समिति की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों की राय के लिये भेजा गया और उम्मीद है इस साल के समाप्त होने के पहले पहले राज्य सरकारों की राय मिल जायगी । हम लोगों ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि लघु उद्योग को अधिक से अधिक कच्चा माल मिल सके और इस दृष्टि से इस मामले में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का ठीक-ठीक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैंने कहा था कि लघु उद्योगों को रा-मैटीरियल मिलता नहीं है, उन के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, जिस के कारण वे लोग लोन रि-पे नहीं कर पाते है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस दिशा मे आप कौन सा कदम उठा रहे है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो समितिया आपने गठन की है, गवेषणा अध्ययन दल आपने गठित किये है, क्या इनके लिये कोई निश्चित समय की सीमा होती है कि इतने समय में रिपोर्ट दे दे ? क्या आपने राज्य सरकारो से भी कहा है कि वे अमुक समय तक अपनी राय दे दे ताकि आप एक निश्चित प्रक्रिया बना कर तीव्र गति से कदम उठा सकें ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी कच्चे माल के सम्बन्ध मे मैंने बताया है कि प्रतिवर्ष लघु उद्योगो के लिये जो कच्चा माल मिलता रहा है, उस में वृद्धि होती जा रही है और बराबर इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि लघु उद्योगो को अधिक से अधिक कच्चा माल मिल सके।

जहा तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है—जो समितियां पिछली बार लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की बैठक मे बनाई गई थी, उन समितियो की सिफारिशों और विचार का काम अगले वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाये—ऐसा हम लोगो का प्रयास है।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि लघु उद्योगो के लिये कच्चा-माल सप्लाई किया जा रहा है—मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जितने पावर-लूम्ज लगे हुए हैं, उन के वीवर्स को कच्चा सूत बिलकुल नहीं मिल रहा है, मिलवाले दुगनी-डाई गुनी कीमत वसूल कर रहे है। इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या करने का विचार है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पावर लूम्ज लघु-उद्योग में नही आते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the amounts of various categories of imported raw materials and of locally produced controlled items of raw materials, what are the requirement figures and what are the supply figures?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long. Well, if you have got the reply, you may.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to know what percentage of requirements have been met.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As far as priority industries are concerned, the full requirements of the small scale industries have been met.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not ask about priority section. I said, small scale industries as a whole.

MR SPEAKER: This question is not in respect of small-scale industries as a whole

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is respect of small-scale industries as a whole. I have got the proceedings of this meeting in my house. If you want, I can produce them in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any request from the Mysore State Government for the enhancement of the quota of raw materials and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to this question. Do you want him to repeat the reply?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is regarding Mysore State.

MR. SPEAKER: How does Mysore State come in here?

Mr. Painuli.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: May I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to substitute imported capillary used in thermometer industry by indigenously produced raw material?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The question of import substitution is a wider question; certain incentives are being given there; and all efforts are made in that direction. But I am not able to give any specific information in this particular matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि छोटे उद्योगों का विकास इस लिये नहीं हो पाता है कि जो माल छोटे उद्योग तैयार करते हैं, वही माल बड़े उद्योग भी तैयार करते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में छोटे उद्योग प्रतियोगिता में नहीं ठहर सकते हैं । यदि यह सच है तो क्या सरकार उत्पादन का अलग अलग क्षेत्र निर्धारित करेगी और बड़े उद्योगों को साबुन, टूथ पेस्ट और अन्य ऐसी चीजें बनाने से रोक देगी ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार की ऐसी नीति है कि कुछ उद्योगों को केवल लघु-उद्योगों के लिये सुरक्षित रखा गया है, लेकिन इस सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में पहले से जो बड़े उद्योग चले आ रहे हैं वे उद्योग अभी भी चालू हैं । फिर भी आमतौर पर इस सुरक्षित क्षेत्र के लिये बड़े उद्योगों को नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं । और जहां तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों का सवाल है, उन को विकसित करने के लिये सरकार हर प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है ।

Common Man's version of Fifth Five Year Plan

*422. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a common man's version of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be made available;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, what are the impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Immediately after the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to know, since the majority of the people in our country are unlettered, what would be the nature of the commonman's version of the Plan, that is, for those who cannot read and write. I would like to know from the Minister whether it would be possible to have some audio-visual means of having this Five Year Plan understood by eighty per cent of the population.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a good suggestion for consideration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know when the drafting of the Fifth Five-year Plan will be over?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are various stages. The draft outline of the Fifth Five-year Plan will be ready by about the 30th June, 1973 and the final document of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be ready by 31st March, 1974.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know from the Minister how many versions of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be published in all?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Only one version.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have been hearing so much about people's participation and planning from the bottom May I know what steps have been taken by them to make people feel that they have a role to play in planning and that they are acutally participating in the actual formulation and execution and implementation of the Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have stated on the floor of the House that the involvement of people in the process of the Five-year Plan will be a major consideration for us. All State Governments are also requested to take, at official and non-official levels, the people at the grass-root levels into confidence while formulating the Five-year Plan.

Publicity and Social Censure of those found guilty of economic crimes

*423. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested that publicity and social censure of those found guilty of economic crimes will to a large extent help Government curb this evil; and

(b) if so, whether the All India Radio propose to allot time in its programmes, like the Sport Service, to highlight, in detail the activities of criminals charged of economic crimes, to cleanse the society of the unhealthy trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BOADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Law Commission in its Forty-Seventh Report on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences has suggested publicity and social censure of those found guilty of social and economic offences and in that respect made certain recommendations for the amendment of various Central Acts. The recommendations of the Law Commission are under examination in the administrative Ministries concerned.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: After independence our respected leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that blackmarketeers will be hanged on the nearest lamp-post. We fought for freedom and for certain values in life. In this context, may I know whether the Government will, besides the Law Commission's recommendations, also think it appropriate to make it known to all the countrymen about the details of the socio-economic criminals?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: About hanging of blackmarketeers, I am in agreement with him that they must be hanged, but unfortunately, the Ministry has not yet been given the powers to hang them. So far as we have powers, we take due notice of such criminals from time to time when the offences deserve the notice of the country.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH I am talking about the convictions for bribery and corruption, under investigation by the CBI etc. What is being done in respect of such cases so that people might know such thing.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In certain respects the hon. Member is correct but this question does not directly concern my Ministry. I have read only the relevant para concerning publicity; I have not read the whole report. That would have taken more time for me on a subject which does not directly concern me...

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: There are reports of the CBI regarding those who are convicted under certain charges of bribery etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about the Law Commission. According to the rules, when the document is accessible, no references are allowed. But anyway, this has come. What is it that you actually want to ask?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: My question is this. There are persons who are guilty of corruption and bribery. They are convicted by the courts. They should also be publicised by the All India Radio. That is my question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is our practice to take due notice in our bulletin of major and signified violations of excise and customs regulations, Act, etc.,

and convictions under the bribery offences. All India Radio does not take due notice of such convictions

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu stated in the House the other day that Rs. 8.64 crores were collected from the sugar mangates by the Ruling Congress.

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with the original question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The question arises whether the All India Radio will broadcast such things or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to take undue advantage; do not use the Question Hour for that. Even Question Hour is not spared. I am very sorry. The question of relevancy also is there.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is necessary to take very drastic measures against the hoarders. In Madhya Pradesh, they carried out extensive raids in Indore and other places against the hoarders. I would like to know this from the hon. Information Minister, because this is something in which the people are interested and one would expect that they would be publicised widely, when raids have been carried on on such a large scale.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not have details about the Madhya Pradesh raids. But generally speaking, we do mention in our bulletin whenever such raids are organised.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In his reply the hon. Minister stated that if he had the power he would have hanged the offenders. May I know whether any Government department has any power to hang anybody? Is it not the power of the courts?

MR. SPEAKER: He said, he has no power to hang anybody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said unfortunately he had no power.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the Law Commission's recommendations are going to be implemented; if so, by which Ministry of the Government of India, in regard to amendment of the Essential Commodities Act?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have said that recommendations of the Law Commission are under examination in different Ministries.

Criticism of Industrial Licensing Policy by Industrial Houses in Central Advisory Council of Industry

*424. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industry, some Big Industrial Houses criticised the present industrial policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) At the meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on 18th November, 1972, a few members felt that certain aspects of the present industrial policy of the Government stood in the way of speedy industrial growth

(b) Government will continue to implement such policies as will contribute to accelerated industrial growth consistent with social justice.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since a few months it appears that big industrial houses are indulging in wild criticism of the present industrial policy of the Government so as to pressurise the Government for their own benefits. I would like to know the steps, if any, which Government have taken to frustrate such movement of the big business and industrial houses.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Government are not going to be pressurised by such expression of views. As has been

made clear, we stand for our Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

MR SPEAKER: No more questions on frustration?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Apart from the criticism made by certain members or big industrialists in the advisory committee, may I know whether in trying to implement the MRTP Act, Government are going to stick to the restrictions imposed under the Act or allow the big houses to produce more for econmic growth? What is the thinking in the Government?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: There has been no change. As the MRTP Act stands today, all the larger industrial houses have to be governed by that Act.

Payment of Pension to families of soldiers who fought for British Government in 1857

*426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether families of the Indian soldiers who fought for the British Government at the time of sepoy revolt in 1857 are, even now, regularly receiving pension from the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

By a Resolution dated the 21st July, 1858, the Governor General in Council had resolved that pensions would be granted to the families of the "native officers" who fought for the British during the Sepoy Revolt if the families had no means of subsistence. Such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of 18 years. Since relevant records are not readily available, it is not precisely known how many pensions were granted under this Resolution. It is unlikely that any such officer or any member of his family, who was entitled to such pension would be alive today.

2. The Pension Regulations for the Army in India, during the days of the British rule, did not provide for the payment of pension to the families of Armed Forces personnel below officer rank, on the death of a serviceman or ex-serviceman, unless such death was accepted as attributed to or aggravated by Military service The scheme of family pension was introduced in respect of Armed Forces personnel below officer rank only in 1957, and was given effect to from 1-6-1953.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter. I have gone through the statement very carefully. It is full of misstatement of facts. It says:

> "By a Resolution dated the 21st July, 1858, the Governor-General in Council had resolved that pensions would be granted to the families of the 'native officers' who fought for the British during the Sepoy Revolt...."

Governmet are also calling it 'Sepoy Revolt'. Then the statement further says:

> "....if the families had no means of subsistence. Such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of 18 years. Since relevant records are not readily available, it is not precisely known how

ready there before the House. Why is he Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is already there before the House. Why is he reading out from it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to my question presently; the statement is wholly wrong and misleading. It is a privilege issue....

MR. SPEAKER: According to the hon. Member, something is always wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The statement further says:

"It is unlikely that any such officer or any member of his family, who was entitled to such pension would be alive today.".

I have got a piece of document an extract from book: Correction Slip, 547 dated 17th April, 1972, Political Pensions, 311; insert: 'Political Pensions', the following new minor heads', and foot-note below the above-major head 'Pensions granted by the British India Government in lieu of jagirs, lands and territorials and for services rendered in 1857 movement', and it also says 'Footnote 311 includes pensions granted to dependents of those who took part in 1857 movement against the British Government.'

MR. SPEAKER: What is the hon. Member's question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clarification between the two. It is an extract from a book. I can hand it over to anybody you choose and he can see what this means. If there is a contradiction, you can find out. I want a reply and clarification from the hon. Minister. I have no other supplementary questions

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first point is that he has asked why we referred to the Sepoy Revolt in 1857. I myself felt reluctant to make that reference, but it was only because we were compelled to do this, because the questioner had referred to it as the Sepoy Revolt. The main question says 'Sepoy Revolt in 1857', and it is only in deference to his description that we have used that phrase.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इनवरटेड कौमाज में रख कर सुधार कर सकते थे ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इनवरटेड कौमाज में भी कुछ रक्खा है । नेटिव आफिसर्स को हम ने इनवरटेड कौमाज में रखा है ।

What he is referring to is political pensions. What he has asked about is in regard to families of Indian soldiers who of Indian soldiers who fought for the British Government. Now, he is referring to political pensions of another kind and political pensions to those who fought against the British Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said both.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no question of both. The hon. Member's question is very especific and the answer is also very specific.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is this. Why is it that they have not discontinued paying pensions to those who had fought for the British in the first uprising of 1857? As regards my first question, I have quoted from a circular or a correction slip of 1972. This is a very serious matter. He is misleading the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The rules which I have quoted are ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have referred to the correction slip issued in 1972.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a question which is normally dealt with by the Defence Ministry, but I have collected information from them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should pension be given to them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now, he is asking for political pensions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That comes under the head of political pensions

SHRI K C. PANT: I have said that such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of 18 years, and it is unlikely that anybody entitled to such pension would be alive today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister is casting aspersions on me. I am not here to remain silent on that....

MR. SPEAKER. There are no aspersions on him, but the hon Minister has tried to answer his question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should not take advantage of his official position and do this kind of thing.

श्री आर० जी० बड़े : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मूल प्रश्न के पार्ट ए में यह दिया हुआ है :

"who fought for the British Government at the time of Sepoy Revolt"

I includes also the political pensioners, because in the PAC, they had given evidence before us that they included political pensioners

तो ऐसे कितने पेन्शनर्स हैं जोकि इंडियन सोल्जर्स है जो कि उस समय ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के फेवर में लड़ाई लड़े थे और कितनों को पैसा दिया जाता है ?

SHRI K. C PANT. I have already explained about pensions to the families of the Indian soldiers, and a statement has been laid on the Table of the House I have already explained that the Defence Ministry handles these pensions to the families of Indian soldiers The Home Ministry handles political pensions The two are quite different. If he wants to have information about political pensions, I can get the information for him but he has to address a different question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting from the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs At page 33, we have 'Territorial and political pensions', and they would find there a correction slip in regard to that. So, I do not know how he is saying like this.

MR. SPEAKER The hon Minister has made the point clear What does the hon. Member want? He has said that it is dealt with by the Defence Ministry

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is nothing under the Defence Ministry in regard to this. Where does the Defence Ministry come in here, Madam Prime Minister? Let us see the depth of the knowledge Where does the Defenc Ministry come in here?

MR SPEAKER: Let him not try always to snub others. All the time he is doing it. How long will they go on tolerating this kind of thing?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If the answer is not correct, then what is to be done?

Shahdara Telephone Exchange

*428 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shahdara (Delhi) Telephone Exchange position is tight for the last two years;

(b) whether Government have not taken any steps so far to ease the exchange position; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what postive steps Government propose to take in this regard in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Action has been initiated to provide additional exchange with 2000 lines capacity in Shahdara East Building work has been completed and installation of 1000 lines is expected to be completed by the middle of 1974 The capacity will be increased to 2000 lines by 1976.

Project for increasing the capacity by another 2000 lines *i e*, from 2000 to 4000 lines is under process To provide more exchanges in Shahdara South and Shahdara North Areas, acquisition of land from D.D A is under progress

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय गत एक साल में कितने नये आवेदन-पत्र दिये गये हैं, कितनों पर विचार किया गया और कितने कनैक्शंस को टैम्पोरेरी थे को रेगूलर किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): यह एक बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल है। माननीय सदस्य दूसरी बात पूछ रहे है जिस के लिए अलग से सूचना द की जरूरत पड़ेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER The hon. Member has asked the hon Minister to state the steps taken to ease the exchange position, and the hon. Minister has replied to it alreay Will the hon. Member clearly ask his question? What does he want?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैं शाहदरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में पूछ रहा था कि शाहदरा क्षेत्र में नये कनैक्शस के लिए कितने अवेदन-पत्र दिये गये है और कितने कनैक्शस जो टैम्पोरेरी थे उन को रैगूलर किया गया हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : कितनी ऐप्लीकेशस हमारे पास मौजद है वह सूचना हमारे पास है बाकी वह जो पूछ रहे हैं कि कितने कनैक्शस टैम्पोरेरी थे उन को रैगुलर किया गया है वह इनफार्मेशन हमारे पास नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that this question does not arise out of the main question.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह जो मन्त्री जी के मूल उत्तर में शाहदरा दक्षिण और शाहदरा उत्तरमें और अधिक एक्सचेंज देने की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि वह चीज अण्डर प्रोग्रेस है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विभाग की ओर से वह कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं ने कहा कि 1976 तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दोनों ही हो जायेंगी ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा: एक ही एरिया है ।

Appointment of I.A.S. Officers as Directors in various Departments of Delhi Administration

*430. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of I.A.S. Officers, who are heading various Departments under the Delhi Administration at present as Directors as also the names of the Departments concerned;

(b) whether there are certain Departments in which IAS Officers have been made Directors now, whereas formerly these posts were held by persons belonging to the Departments itself; and

(c) if so, which are these Departments and the reasons for this deviation from the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such change has been made in the last four years.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

The following I A.S. Officers are heading at present various Departments under the Delhi Administration as Directors:

1. Shri K. K. Mathur—Director of Industries.

2. Shri M. D Tyagi—Development Commissioner and Ex officio Director of Social Welfare

3. Shri S. L. Bhargava—Director of Vigilance.

4. Shri Gorakh Ram—Director of Transport

5. Shri S. C. Pandey—Director of Employment, Training and Technical Education.

6. Shri D. S. Misra—Director of Education.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether in the Department of Education there has been a change?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the Department of Education the Director of Education used to be an officer who came from the UP Education Service on deputation. He stayed here for a number of years and he was absorbed in the Delhi Administration. He stayed till 1968. Thereafter an IAS officer became the Director of Education. He stayed till 1970. Another IAS officer of the Union Territories Cadre has taken over after that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that the Department of Education is a very technical department and it requires a lot of experience in the educational field especially in view of the present teacher-student unrest, is it not desirable that the Department of Education should be headed by a man with field experience?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Director of Education has responsibilities which involve both administration and to the extent possible specialised knowledge in education Both are necessary. It would certainly be helpful if one could get a proper combination of both these qualities. In the rules of recruitment also, there is provision for other promotion of Deputy Directors or transfer or deputation or direct recruitment. On transfer and deputation, officers holding analogous posts in the education departments of Central and State Governments can also be drawn upon. In addition to this, the UPSC has to be consulted every time there is a vacancy and UPSC has to be satisfied about the manner of appointment of the officer. All this is done in order to see that if a suitable educational officer is available, he should get the post.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Government has a peculiar fascination for IAS and they put IAS officers at the top everywhere, whether it is defence, science or education. Will Government put specialists on the job in such cases because they know the difficulties in the department which they are heading?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, if a person is available with the right qualities, that would be best. But sometimes the best is not available and you have to make do with what is available IAS officers discharge these responsibilities. The ones who have been there have been discharging their responsibilities well and I do not think it is fair to make any reflection on them. On the other hand if a good education officer is available with administrative qualities there is certainly no bias against him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply given just now when is the Government going to think in terms of recruiting specialists for special jobs instead of generalists as we have in the IAS, howsoever efficient they may be?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a much wider field, but if you will permit me, I may say that even in the public sector, from my experience in the Steel Ministry, the problem used to be whether the cadres in the public sector had sufficient experience to occupy certain posts. Even then the intention was and the effort was to promote people from within the organisation to the top posts. Only when it was felt that they were not available people were taken from outside.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Contribution to the Indian National Planning

*431. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Government; and

(b) whether in the preamble of the report on next five year plan Netaji's contribution to the Indian National Planning will be duly mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The publications

of the Planning Commission, like the Five-Year Plans, Annual Plan and Mid-Term Appraisal, are mainly concerned with economic matters, policies, plan targets, achievements etc. and there is no occasion to mention the names of any individuals.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In formulating the reply, the Minister did not go properly into the question I have tabled. I have asked for the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Planning Commission. I know that it is not the practice to mention the names of individuals in the formulations of five Year Plans. I would draw your attention to the fact that the contemporary history did not do justice to the contribution of Netaji to the freedom movement or his idea of free India. Is it not a fact that Netaji, as President of the Indian National Congress and as the Father of Indian National Planning, outlines the concept of socialist planning of India and he also formed the first National Planning Committee of which our President Shri V. V. Giri, was one of the members and this committee prepared volumes of literature? If so, may I know whether those volumes of literature and the formulation of the concept of planning by Netaji has been incorporated anywhere in the history of Planning and, if so, why in the planning literatures, even in their preamble, it has not been mentioned anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): We shall make a diligent study of the contribution of Netaji to the planning process in this country and after studying the details and making some research on the subject, we shall bring out a special tract on this question. I would be very grateful to the hon. Member if he would supply us such information as may be available with him, so that we can make this tract more authentic.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am very glad to have the offer from the minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Your second question should not arise now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would draw your attention to the volumes of literature brought out by the first planning committee set up by Netaji under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri H. V. Kamath as its Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: He has accepted it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to know whether, during this silver jubilee year, when the Government is going to observe for the first time the birthday celebrations of Netaji, Government will assure us that some literature will be brought out and some features will be broadcast over the radio, bringing out Netaji's pioneering role in evolving the concept of Indian national planning and whether that aspect will be emphasised.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am aware of the reports of the Planning Committee which the Indian National Congress had appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru. Those reports have been published in several volumes in book form. But in deference to the wishes of the hon. member and because of our great respect for the memory of our great leader Netaji, we are prepared to make a renewed study of his contribution to the plan ning process with the help and cooperation of the hon. member and bring out a special tract on this question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The report of this committee was published long before. It was a six-member committee headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and consisting of Subhas Chandra Bose, some important leaders, industrialists and economists. May I know whether the salient features of that report have been adopted in our plans?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question put earlier to which the Minister replied.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the important and salient features of that report have been adopted in these four plans?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The planning process in this country after independence was initiated under the leadership and guidance of Pandit Nehru. Naturally, whatever was considered valuable or of use to our present conditions was adapted from the earlier report, which had been published as a result of the deliberations of the sub-committee appointed by the Indian National Congress.

Employment for "Sons of the Soil"

†*433 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the States which have restricted the employment opportunities only to the "sons of the soil";

(b) the reaction of the Central Government, and

(c) what steps Central Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Article 16(1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office under the State. However, Article 16(3) enables Parliament to make any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory prior to such employment or appointment. Under Article 35(a) (i) of the Constitution only Parliament has the power to make laws under Article 16(3). The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was enacted by the Parliament repealing all laws in force in the States and Union Territories with regard to requirements to residence for purposes of any employment or appointment under the State or under any local or other authority, but Section 3 of the Act empowered the Central Government to make rules prescribing requirements as to residence within the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh and the erstwhile Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura for appointments in subordinate services or posts under the control of the State Government/Administration or to any service or post under a local authority in those areas. The Supreme Court has, however, decided that the provisions of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act are *ultra Vires* the Constitution in so far as they relate to the Telengana area Thus, the aforesaid exceptions contained in Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 now apply only to the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura and by virtue of the Amendment Act of 1969, these exceptions will continue to be in force upto 20th March, 1974. In view of the position explained above, there is no question of any State Government other than those of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura restricting employment opportunities in posts/services under them only to local residents However, normally vacancies in subordinate Non-gazetted posts in offices/establishments under a Government are filled through the Employment Exchanges and these vacancies are notified to the local Employment Exchange which sponsors suitable candidates out of those registered with it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: What steps have the government taken, or propose to take, to curb the tendencies of provincialism which go contrary to the integration process?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has asked a wide and general question. I have given the constitutional position, so far as restriction on public employment are concerned. We do hope that constitutional position is

being enforced by all the State Governments.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: From the government departments the malady has gone deep into the private enterprise also. The Government of Bihar have given a sort of ultimatum to the Tatas that most of the labour employed in their mills should be from Bihar and not from any other State. As a result of that, many Punjabis who were considered very useful are being eliminated from those establishments.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Government is not aware of any order issued by either Bihar or any other government in this respect. If the hon. Member brings it to the notice of the government, we will take it up with the State Government concerned.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether there are tendencies towards provincialism in the government departments and big industries located in certain States?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is again repeating the first question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, may I seek your protection?

MR. SPEAKER: I gave it once.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I do not want to put another question. A reply has not come to my earlier question. Does he feel that all is well in all the States so far as employment of people coming from other States is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: That is too wide a question which he can ask at some other time.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government of India have received any complaint to the effect that the employment exchanges controlled by the State Governments have even received instructions not to register the names of candidates coming from other States for employment? Has such a complaint come to the Central Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The employment exchanges are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour. I do not know whether any such complaint has been received by them that people who live in that area can get themselves registered in the employment exchanges.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The term "sons of the soil" should be applicable to every citizen of this country. Is it a fact that the slogan "sons of the soil" is being used by local organisation like the Shiv Sena to restrict employment to only those who belong to the local area?

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Minister followed the question?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I will repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him have more time to think over it. I will come back to him again

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just now I understood the Minister to say in reply to Shri Prabodh Chandra's question that government is not aware of any specific directive or decision by the Government of Bihar to the effect which he had indicated. May I know from him whether they are unaware of the fact that two or three months ago Shri Kedar Nath Pandey, the Chief Minister of Bihar, made a public speech in West Bengal, in Asansol, which appeared in all the papers, in which he told the audience that in Bihar "we have seen to it, or we are going to see to it that 90 per cent of the Jobs are reserved only for Biharis" and, as a consequence of that, the Chief Minister of West Bengal also had some discussions with Shri Pandey? I do not know what the outcome of that was. If the other State Governments are tempted to follow the example of Shri Kedar Pandey, I would like to know from him what would become of the integration of the country.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This is a matter in which one has to have a certain balance. While we stand for the principle that any Indian should be able to work in any part of India, at the same time, it is true that if a large number of people come from outside to seek employment in an area while there is unemployment among the local people there; that is bound to create tension in that area. Therefore, while I do not like the idea of having any such rule, one has to have some balance and see that the local people are not deprived of employment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My State is the worst affected. But we do not go about saying—we have never said it—that 90 per cent of the jobs should go only to Bengalis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Fortunately we have the unusual presence of the Prime Minister in the House. Therefore, I would like to ask a question. Is it true that in one of the meetings of the National Integration Council, held at Srinagar, presided over by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the consensus was that as far as unskilled jobs are concerned not technical and other job where expertise is needed—the local population should get priority in the matter of jobs, and Shri Jayaprakash Narain welcomed this attitude that the Prime Minister took in the National Integration Council meeting?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have already expressed my views on this. If the local people remain unemployed and people from other areas come for employment, that creates tension. Therefore, one should try to avoid it. But this does not mean that a person residing in some area should be discriminated against merely because his ancestors do not belong to that State. That would be unfair. If somebody is living in that area, he should not be discriminated against. This applies to unskilled labour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments during question hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has made the position very clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been elected from Kanpur.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Banerjee is an example.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Unskilled job!

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is highly appreciated that the hon. Prime Minister and the Government have come to the realisation that this tendency of "Sons of the Soil" has been creating problems. I would request the hon. Minister also to consider that the theory behind "Sons of the Soil" has been creating such disturbances as to make the persons indigenous and non-indigenous. Even the persons who are living in a particular part of the country are not being regarded as indigenous persons or regarded otherwise, as outsiders. In view of this, may I request the Government to re-appraise the whole situation taking into consideration that in the matter of employment, there should not be any tension in a particular locality and that the whole situation should be re-appraised so that it may not go against the spirit of the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER: Should I take it as a suggestion for action? It is a suggestion for action

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस मामले मे हमे एक संतुलन बनाये रखना होगा। यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन वह संतुलन क्या होगा ?

क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार किया है कि जब संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है, तभी गड़बड़ पैदा होती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संतुलन सभी का बिगड़ा हुआ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि बैलंस होना चाहिए । वह बैलंस क्या होगा ? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में गहराई से विचार किया है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: About unskilled jobs, there is a Government directive in regard to public undertakings that "Sons of the Soil", as the term is commonly understood, should be given preference. In view of the fact that the Prime Minister has admitted that this creates tension, would the Government give clear directions in which the criteria might be given as to who would be considered "Sons of the Soil", someone living there for 10 or 15 or 20 years, so that at least one of the major causes of tension would be removed?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards public undertakings, while the higher posts are to be filled on an all-India basis, the posts carrying basic salary of less than Rs. 500 are to be filled through local employment exchanges. So, there is no question of any definition of "Sons of the Soil". The people who are registered in the employment exchanges will be considered for the posts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think, a great deal of difficulty that has arisen on this problem arises out of the prevarication that takes place on a subject like this. Either we take the attitude that anybody has the right to work anywhere in this country and thereafter do not deviate from it at all or do not take that attitude. Instead we have been pandering on occasions when any trouble arises in a particular place and we make special provisions and find some special definitions, including what happened in the National Integration Council at Srinagar. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government: Why does it not make up its mind once and for all that we cannot strike a balance, and maintain it? Everytime we talk in terms of balance, we are just postponing the problem for some time. Will the Government come out categorically that henceforward the Government will take no notice of this, or otherwise let them set down very specific criteria as to who is what and how jobs are to be given and not given?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government has issued specific orders of the type I mentioned regarding public undertakings. Similarly, the Railway Public Service Commissions on a regional basis, select the candidates.. The people who are registered in the local employment exchanges are given priority there.

MR. SPEAKER: So many supplementarics have been asked on it. Next Question

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर बकाया राशि

*436. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1972 से अब तक दिल्ली में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के नाम मार्च, 1971 से अब तक जो रकम बाकया पड़ी है, उसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

जिस तारीख को रकम बकाया है	रकम (लाख रुपयो में)
1-3-71	126
1-4-71	118
1-5-71	116
1-6-71	114
1-7-71	112
1-8-71	113
1-9-71	112
1-10-71	111
1-11-71	110
1-12-71	109
1-1-72	109
1-2-72	108
1-3-72	107
1-4-72	102
1-5-72	100
1-6-72	101
1-7-72	102
1-8-72	108
1-9-72	108
1-10-72	108

(ख) डाक-तार विभाग टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन सेवा क्रेडिट पर देता है। क्रेडिट इस तरह से होता है कि उपभोक्ता से स्थानीय और ट्रंक कालो का चार्ज पहले से नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि काल करने के बाद लिया जाता है और इन कालों की वस्तुत: कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है। अत: ऐसे विभाग में जहां कालों के बिल बाद में बनाने की कार्य विधि अपनाई गई हो, कुछ रकम बकाया पड़ जाना अपरिहार्य है।

बकाया रकम की वसूसली एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है। शुरू में बकाया रकम की वसूली के लिये इस तरह के कदम उठाये जाते है कि जब उपभोक्ताओं के नाम रकमें बकाया हो जाती हैं तो उनके टेलीफोन काट दिये जाते हैं। उसके बाद उनसे व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है और उनके साथ लिखापढ़ी की जाती है। अन्त में, यदि जरूरी होता है तो उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाई की जाती है।

बकाया रकम की वसूली के लिये कार्रवाई पहले से ही की जा रही है। तारीख 1-3-1971 को बकाया रकम 1 करोड़ 26 लाख थी। तारीख 1-10-1972 को बकाया रकम 1 करोड़ 8 लाख रुपये रह गई। इस तरह मार्च, 1971 से सितम्बर, 1972 के दौरान बकाया राशि 18 लाख रुपये कम हो गई। बकाया रकम में यह कमी बिलों की राशियों में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद हुई है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान 17 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये के बिल भेजे गये जब कि वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान 17 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये केवल भेजे गये जब कि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान 21 करोड़ 48 लाख रुपये के बिल भेजे गये। इस प्रकार जहा बिलों की राशियों में करीब 25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, वहां बकाया रकम भी लगभग 14 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये गये स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि डाक-तार विभाग टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन सेवा क्रेडिट पर देता है और उपभोक्ता से स्थानीय और ट्रंक कालों का चार्ज पहले से नहीं लिया जाता, बल्कि बाद में लिया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार विद्युत् विभाग अपने उपभोक्ताओं से एक पेशगी रकम जमा करा लेता है और जब बिल जमा नहीं कराया जाता है, तो उनकी जमा कराई गई

पेशगी रकम से काट लिया जाता है, क्या डाक-तार विभाग की भी ऐसी कोई योजना है कि छः महीने तक की औसत रकम उपभोक्ताओं से जमा करा ली जाये और बिल की राशि उसमे से काट ली जाये ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : जब आदमी बिजली विभाग से बिजली का लोड लेता है, तो मालूम होता है कि उसके पास बिजली का इतना लोड है कि सिक्यरिटी लोड से कनेक्ट कर ली जाती है । जहा तक टेलीफोन का सम्बन्ध है, पहले यह मालूम नही होता है कि कोई कितने हजार काल महीने मे करेगा । इसलिये बिजली की तरह से इसमे सिक्यरिटी नही होती है । लेकिन सिक्यूरिटी की मद हमारे यहा भी है, जो हम जमा कराते है । जो बाद मे डिडक्ट होती है । जहा तक एरियर्ज का सम्बन्ध है, अगर पिछले दस साल का पूरा विवरण देखा जाये तो मालूम होगा कि हम इस पर अच्छी तरह से काबू पा रहे है और वह रोज कम होते जा रहे है ।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : मत्री महोदय ने विवरण मे 108 लाख रुपये की बकाया रकम का ब्यौरा दिया है लेकिन उन्होने नामो का उल्लेख नही किया है । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि जिन उपभोक्ताओ की तरफ बकाया है, उनके नाम क्या है ।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : उपभोक्ताओ की एक बडी लिस्ट है, जो देना मुश्किल है । इस मे बकायादार वे लोग है जिन पर तीन महीन और तीन महीने से ऊपर के भी बिल बाकी है । इसलिये यह रकम बडी या एलार्मिंग नही है, यदि माननीय सदस्य उस रकम को देखे, जो हम दिल्ली मे इकट्ठी करते है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि टेलीफोन बिलो की एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि बकाया है । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या बिल को वसूल करने के नियमो मे कोई सशोधन करके इस धनराशि को वसूल करने की कोश योजना डाक-तार विभाग के विचाराधीन है । क्या ऐसे कोई केन्द्रीय मत्री या भूतपूर्व मंत्री भी है, जिन की तरफ यह रकम बकाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी होने होंगे । वे भी इन्सान है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मत्री ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा बताइये— इस तरह से तो आप इशारो मे बातें करते है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सीधी बताने से तो आपको, ऐतराज होता होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐतराज क्या है— इस तरह पूछने मे क्या फायदा होना है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब नही आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नही आया तो ....

Question hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Assistance for States for People Living below Poverty Line

*425 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2304 on 29th November 1972 regarding people living below poverty line in States and Union Territories and state whether any special assistance is envisaged for the States below the national average in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Yes, Sir.

राजस्थान और अन्य स्थानों से मूर्तियों की चोरी

*427. श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री बरके आर्य :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान और भारत के अन्य स्थानों से इस वर्ष के दौरान कितनी बार मूर्तियों की चोरी हुई और किन-किन स्थानों से हुई; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की चोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 13-12-72 तक, जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है, मूर्ति-चोरी के राजस्थान से 35 मामले और भारत के अन्य स्थानों से 247 मामले सूचित किये गये थे।

(ख) मूर्तियों की चोरियों को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये उपायों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT4009/72]

Allocation Made for Anti-Poverty Programmes During Five Year Plans

*429. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the allocations made in the four Five Year Plans for anti-poverty programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Five Year Plans aim at tackling the problem of poverty through accelerating the economic growth, providing increasing employment opportunities, providing supplementary sources of income to the weaker sections of the Society so as to raise their purchasing power and per capita income, and provision of assistance to the entrepreneurs for promoting self-employment.

The First Five Year Plan had a two-fold objective: namely to correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by war and partition of the country and to initiate a simultaneous process of an all-round balanced development to ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards over a period. The first Five Year Plan also laid foundations for achieving a socialist pattern of society—a social and economic order based on the values of freedom and democracy without caste, class and privilege in which there would be substantial rising employment and production and the largest measure of social justice attainable. During the First Five Year Plan, a number of projects under Community Development, National Extension Service, Local Development Programmes, Village and Small Industries, Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare, Welfare of backward classes were undertaken which, though they were not strictly identifiable as anti-poverty programmes, nevertheless aimed at improving the general well-being of the masses through increasing their employment opportunities and providing supplementary income.

During the Second Five Year Plan, in addition to taking up all these programmes on an extended scale, certain new programmes were initiated under land reforms, including abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, ceiling on land-holdings, minor irrigation, soil conservation programme for agricultural workers, re-organisation of rural credit and marketing, animal husbandry, village and small industries, housing and other social services.

During the Third Five Year Plan, in addition to the extension of the above programmes, a scheme of rural works

programme on a mass scale capable of providing work in terms of 100 days work in a year during slack agricultural seasons was initiated. During the three Annual Plan periods 1966—69, the programmes already initiated in the earlier Plans were continued at the same pace.

It was only after the Fourth Five Year Plan was formulated that the need for a pointed effort was recognised to deal more directly and effectively with the more vulnerable sections of the population and areas affected by unemployment and underemployment. Accordingly, various special programmes were initiated to assist the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Rural works programme in drought prone areas and programmes to develop dry farming were introduced. A crash scheme for rural employment was introduced in 1971-72 with a view to providing employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a period of ten months in a year in every district. Various special employment programmes for educated unemployed, scientists and engineers and other categories of persons were also initiated during 1971-72 and 1972-73. Two statements I and II indicating the allocations made during the Five Year Plans for the different programmes are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4010/72]. Statement II will show the very substantial step up in outlays during the last few years for providing basic minimum needs and assisting the weaker sections of society.

In the Annual Plan 1972-73, special emphasis was laid on organising programmes for rural development, homesteads and slum improvement, accelerated rural water supply, elementary education, etc.

One of the major measures taken towards ensuring that institutional finance flowed into the hands of the weaker sections of the society was the nationalisation of the fourteen leading commercial banks in the country. Consequently, the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks have also organised special schemes for providing financial assistance to agriculturists, small entrepreneurs and for self-employment schemes. The details of the advances made by the Nationalised Banks to agriculture and other neglected sectors are indicated in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. I T-4010/72.]

Demand for Separation of Various Districts of Assam

*432. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tribal Leaders of Assam have demanded that the northern tracts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts should be taken out of Assam and formed into either a separate State or at least a Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). From time to time the Plains Tribals Council of Assam has been making demands for a separate administrative unit in one form or another for these areas. In their latest memorandum, dated 21st November, 1972 the Council has demanded the creation of an "Autonomous Plains Tribal Region" comprising the northern tracts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Lakhimpur districts. Govenment are not in favour of such demands. These demands seem to have emanated from feeling that the developmental needs of these areas were not receiving adequate attention. This has been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister from time to time and the State Government advised to take effective steps to remove the genuine grievances of the plains tribals.

वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

*434. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **योजना** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य की 1972-73 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना अंश है; और

(ख) 1971-72 में राज्य योजनाओं को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की तुलना में 1972-73 की योजना में दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता में कितनी कटौती राज्य-वार की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

राज्य	1971-72		1972-73		1971-72 की तुलना मे 1972-73 मे केन्द्रीय सहायता मे कमी (स्तंभ 3 से स्तंभ 5 तक)
	योजना व्यवस्था	केन्द्रीय सहायता	योजना व्यवस्था	केन्द्रीय सहायता	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	87.00	48.00	105.00	46.56	—1.44
2. असम .	42.21	36.56	40.25	32.96	—3.60
3. बिहार .	82.55	67.60	100.00	65.57	—2.03
4. गुजरात .	95 54	31.60	106.00	30.65	—0.95
5. हरियाणा .	60.63	15.70	82.00	15.23	—0.47
6. जम्मू व कश्मीर	30.79	29.00	36.00	32.00	+3.00
7. केरल .	60.00	35.00	64.00	33.95	—1.05
8. मध्य प्रदेश	90.46	52.40	109.00	50.83	—1.57
9. महाराष्ट्र .	183.63	49.10	205.59	47.63	—1.47
10. मेघालय .	7.95	7.44	8.25	7.22	—0.22
11. मैसूर .	70.00	34.60	72.30	33.56	—1.04
12. नागालैंड .	8.04	7 00	9.00	7.59	+0.59
13. उड़ीसा .	48.33	32.00	57.42	31.04	—0.96
14. पंजाब .	79.36	20.20	85.00	19.59	—0 61
15. राजस्थान	62.55	44.00	65.00	42.68	—1.32
16. तमिल नाडु	80 20	40.40	116.35	39.19	—1.21
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	209.15	105.20	225.00	102.04	—3.16
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	59.41	44.20	73.52	42.87	—1.33
19. हिमाचल प्रदेश	21.89	19.50	26.57	22.00	+2.50
20. मणिपुर .	6.22	5.72	7.50	7.50	+1.78
21. त्रिपुरा .	7.30	7.99	8 00	8.00	+0 01
कुल जोड़ .	1393.21	733.21	1601.75	718.66	—14.55

Asian News Agency

*435. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has advocated for the establishment of an Asian News Agency to build an infra-structure of communications for Radio, T.V. and Newspapers in the Colombo Plan Region;

(b) whether India has also stressed the need for free flow of information among Colombo Plan countries; and

(c) whether India has also suggested that member countries should fix mutually acceptable Press cable rates and establish direct cable and radio links among themselves instead of operating through centralised routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Approach to Fifth Plan

*437 SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, 1972, any talks were held and decisions arrived at on the approach to the 5th plan envisaging an overall growth rate of 5.5 per cent, which is regarded as the minimum to pull the economy out of stagnation; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the decisions taken and the steps taken by Government to implement those decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 'An Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' which envisages a growth rate of 5.5 per cent has been prepared by the Planning Commission. This document, which is at present under the consideration of Government, will then be considered by the National Development Council. Final decision on the rate of growth during the Fifth Five Year Plan is thus yet to be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Task force for implementation of Land Reforms

*438. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a task force for effective implementation of land reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the work so far done by the said task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A Task Force on Agrarian Relations has been set up under the Planning Commission to suggest measures for speedy and effective implementation of land reforms by the State Governments.

(b) The Report of the Task Force is expected to be submitted to the Planning Commission by February, 1973.

Engagement of Renowned Artistes by A.I.R. on Casual Basis

*439. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the renowned Artistes are still working on casual basis in the A.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to implement the de-casualisation scheme in A.I.R., and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) All India Radio engages from time to

time, artistes on casual basis, depending on its programme requirements.

(b) There is no such scheme under consideration.

(c) Recruitment of staff artistes on regular basis is made in accordance with recruitment rules framed in that behalf. Station Directors can, however, engage artistes on short-term casual contracts for periods not exceeding 14 days at a time to meet occasional needs of stations. Such casual artistes are considered along with other applicants for appointment as regular staff artistes if they apply for such appointment whenever posts of staff artistes are advertised.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Central Government Production Centres in Kerala

*440. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government Production Centres in Kerala are facing difficulties in their functioning due to scarcity of raw materials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how far it has affected actual production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No appreciable difficulty is being experienced by the Central Government Production Centres. In fact production has gone up in these Centres in the recent past. As against Rs. 9.39 lakhs made available during 1971-72 for the purchase of raw materials etc., a sum of Rs. 8.85 lakhs was made available during the first six months of the current financial year. More funds are being arranged for meeting the additional requirements.

Increase/Decrease in per capita income in States and Union Territories

4113. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the increase/decrease in per capita income in each State and Union territory between 1960-61 to 1970-71, and the corresponding all India figures on current prices and also on constant prices?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The latest available estimates of *per capita* income at current and at constant prices for various States for the years 1960-61 and 1970-71 as prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaux and the corresponding all-India estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4011/72]. Owing to differences in concepts, source materials used, methodology and base years, the per capita estimates of States are neither strictly comparable among themselves nor with the all-India estimates.

कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक तथा तार सिविल डिवीजन से की गई शिकायत

4114. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक तथा तार सिविल डिवीजन संख्या (i) या (ii) को मैकेंजीस लिमिटेड, 30 चित्तरंजन ऐवेन्यू, कलकत्ता के किसी सम्भरणकर्ता से कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि उपरोक्त कम्पनी उनके बिलों का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है और उसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि कम्पनी को दी जाने वाली राशि में से उक्त बिलो की राशि काट कर उन्हें दे दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) जी नहीं । फिर भी कलकत्ता के सिटी सिविल कोर्ट के रजिस्ट्रार से यह नोटिस मिली है कि जब तक उक्त कोर्ट से आगे आदेश न आ जाएं, तब तक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक-तार सिविल डिवीजन नं० 1, कलकत्ता मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड को देय 15,000 रुपये की रकम का भुगतान रोके रखें और उन्हें भुगतान न करें । यह श्री ब्रज कुमार अग्रवाल के मामले में है, जो 14, पाचे पट्टी स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता में मैसर्स अशोका बिल्डर्स के नाम और स्टाइल के अधीन कारोबार चला रहे हैं ।

जहां तक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक-तार सिविल डिवीजन नं० 11, कलकत्ता का सम्बन्ध है, पोर्ट ब्लेयर के मैसर्स बाल कृष्ण गुप्त ने यह शिकायत की है कि उन्होंने कलकत्ता के बड़ा बाजार में मुख्य डाकघर की जो इमारत मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता के लिए तैयार की थी, उस काम की 6956 रुपये 49 पैसे की उनकी रकम मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड के ऊपर बकाया है ।

(ख) कोर्ट के आदेश आ जाने के बाद डाक-तार सिविल डिवीजन नं० 1, कलकत्ता ने मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड को दी जाने वाली रकम का भुगतान रोक दिया है ।

जहां तक डाक-तार सिविल डिवीजन नं० 11, कलकत्ता का प्रश्न है, करारनामे की शर्तों के अधीन विभाग कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकता ।

केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल को निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और आशु-लिपिकों के रिक्त पदों की सूचना

4115. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री सेंट्रल (सर्पलस स्टाफ) सैल में दर्ज भारत सरकार के कार्यालयो से फालतू घोषित किए गए कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3301 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1972 से 30 जून, 1972 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल को विभागवार निम्न श्रेणी लिपिको, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और आशु-लिपिकों की श्रेणियों के कितने रिक्त पदों की सूचना दी गई;

(ख) उन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस आशय का "कोई आपत्ति नही प्रमाणपत्र" इस अवधि में जारी किया गया कि केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल के पास उन कार्यालयों को भेजे जाने के लिए कोई फालतू कर्मचारी नही हैं और किस किस तारीख को जारी किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Nomination of L.D.Cs./U.D.Cs. and Stenographers to the Office of Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi

4116. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 on 30th August, 1972 regarding procedure being followed for redeployment of surplus staff in Central Staff Cell and state:

(a) when there were vacancies in the grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, on 1st June, 1972, why the staff awaiting posting in the above three grades was not nominated to the above Department against un-reserved posts;

(b) is it not a departure from the procedure; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The vacancies in the three grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer reported by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi, as available on 1st June, 1972, were earmarked for the reserved category. Of the surplus staff from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner in these three grades, who joined the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on the 31st May, 1972 (A.N.), only three Lower Division Clerks belonged to the reserved category and they were duly nominated to the Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi. The remaining surplus persons belonged to the general category and they could not be nominated against vacancies for the reserved category.

(b) There was no departure from the prescribed procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner

417. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Compilers recruited and promoted in the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India from 1961 to 1972;

(b) the number of Assistant Compilers confirmed against substantive posts of Assistant Compilers in the above office;

(c) the number of Assistant Compilers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited and confirmed out of the above separately during the period from 1961 to 1972; and

(d) the number of Assistant Compilers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes promoted on the basis of seniority and confirmed in the above office since 1961?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Recruited--318

Promoted—96

(b) 90 against 130 substantive posts.

(c) Recruited:

Scheduled Caste candidate—17

Scheduled Tribe candidate—Nil

Confirmed:

Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe candidates—Nil

(d) Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistant Compilers promoted on the basis of seniority is nil as there was none in the zone of promotion.

Entitlement of P&T Officers to more than one Telephone Instrument

4119. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by his Ministry about the level of Officers of the P&T Department who are entitled to (i) more than one telephone connection in Office and at resident; (ii) more than one instrument with a parallel connection at residence; (iii) unlimited chord for residential telephones; (iv) one coloured instrument in Office and one at Residence; (v) more than 2 coloured instruments when 2 connections or instruments are provided at residence;

(b) whether he has ever ordered any check to see that the entitlement of the Officers in the Delhi Telephone District and in the D.G P&T in this behalf conforms to the orders issued by his Ministry or D.G. P&T.;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. Telephone facilities to P&T Officers in office and at the residence are

placed at the discretion of the Director-General, P&T and Heads of Circle/Telephone Districts in accordance with the requirement of the Service.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Selection of Experts for Sending to U.S.S.R. under the Indo-Soviet Agreement in the Field of Science and Technology

4121. SHRI M S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether any experts, have been sent to U.S.S.R. or are likely to be sent there as part of the scientific exchanges programme for 1972 and 1973-74 under the Indo-Soviet Agreement for cooperation in the field of science and technology; and

(b) if so, the mode of selection of the experts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM)· (a) No exchange has taken place under the scientific exchange programme so far But the Government of India have proposed to the Soviet Government sending certain teams of Indian experts in persuance of the programme which was agreed upon during the discussion which took place with the Indian delegation in Moscow last October. The Soviet reply has not yet been received

(b) Care will naturally be taken that the personnel of these teams represent the best expertise available in the country in the concerned field.

Development of Thumba Space Centre during 1973-74.

4122. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the development works the Government propose to take up at Thumba Space Centre during 1973-74; and

(b) the progress made in the expansion scheme of Rocket Fabrication facilities in that Centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The development works to be taken up at Thumba during 1973-74 are still being finalised

(b) The Rocket Fabrication Facility has already been expanded to fabricate rockets with diameters upto 600 mm The expansion to accommodate the fibreglass and strip-wound motors is currently on hand. Further expansion required to meet fabrication requirements of rocket motors upto 1250 mm. diameters is being taken up.

Allocation of Funds to Kerala for Employment Programmes

4123. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4018 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding allocation of funds to States for employment schemes and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received the required programme from Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the total amount allotted so far to that State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Planning Commission has approved the following 12 schemes under Kerala State's Special Employment Programme for 1972 73 involving an overall outlay of Rs 309 lakhs —

	Schemes	Outlay (Rs lakhs)
1	Minor Irrigation Schemes	28 86
2	Soil Conservation Schemes	25 00
3	Rural Dispensaries Schemes	80 00
4	Co operative Dispensaries	4 3
5	Palghat infrastructure	details awaited from State Govt
6	Cattle farm project	15 00
7	Self-financing scheme of Livestock assistance	43 00
8	Improving Kottaram canal	3 00
9	Industrial Testing Laboratory	3 00
10	Minor Irrigation Scheme (Pumpassagar factory area)	14 00
11	Employment of Post-graduate for translation	3 00
12	Functional industrial estates and other industrial schemes	90 00
	TOTAL	308 86

In regard to Scheme No 5 above relating to Palghat infrastructure the State Government has yet not indicated the amount of likely expenditure in 1972 73 For the outlay of Rs 309 lakhs indicated above, excluding this scheme Rs 104 lakhs would be given as Central assistance and the balance would be contributed by the State Government According to the procedure laid down for the release of Central assistance to the State Government for this programme, the Government of India Ministry of Finance have sanctioned the release of first instalment of Central assistance of Rs 26 lakhs being 25 per cent of the total Central assistance for 1972 73

Writing off of FFC Loans

4124 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 452 on 15th November 1972 regarding the writing off of loans advanced by Film Finance Corporation to Film Producers and state the names of parties to whom the written off loans had been advanced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The Film Finance Corporation has written off loans advanced to the following parties:—

S. No.	Name of Producer	Title of film	Amount in Rs. including interest
			Rs.
1	Trilok Jetly	Go-Daan (Hindi) .	3,29,552·16
2	Chitra Sharda . . .	Te Maze Ghar (Marathi) .	52,935 00
3	Gajanan Jagirdar . .	Sukhachi Savali (Marathi) .	69,852·00
4	Vidushak	Ghoom Bhangar Gaan (Bengali) .	2,01,033·65
5	G. R. Gvil i	Char Dhaam (Hindi) . . .	96,434 28
6	R. R. Dave	Punar Milan (Hindi) . . .	3,72,587 79
7	B. Radha Krishna . . .	Sant Tukaram (Kannada) . .	63,647 63
8	Sadashiv J. Row Kavi . .	Begaana (Hindi). . . .	80,046·83
		TOTAL . . .	12,66,089 34

De-inking and Re-using of used Newsprint

4125. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibilities of de-inking and re-using the used newsprint; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Director, Reginonal Research Laboratory, Jorhat, had prepared a scheme for the de-inking and re-using of used newsprint. But, after detailed study, the scheme was not found to be feasible, as it was found to be uneconomically expensive.

Unutilised Money with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

4126. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of money placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1972-73 remain unutilized;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to appropriate this money before the closure of the financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Magazines, Etc. Produced in Assamese By Information and Broadcasting Ministry

4127. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers, magazines books and other publicity materials in Assamese produced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the last three years;

(b) the places where they got produced;

(c) whether there is any proposal to get this work done locally in Assam; and

(d) the number of printers from Assam who have approached the Ministry for doing this type of job?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4012/72]

(c) The Publications Division, which is responsible for production of books, pamphlets and journals, maintains a panel of printers, including 2 from Gauhati. (The printers at Gauhati have, however, not yet completed the requisite formalities.) Quotations are invited as and when required and the jobs are assigned on the basis of competitive rates.

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, which produces posters, folders, booklets, brochures and other miscellaneous items, also maintains a panel of printers. Printers from all over the country are invited by press advertisement to apply for registration on this panel. Printers, who fulfil the minimum requirements of machinery, can handle print jobs in English, Hindi and the regional languages of the zone and turn out satisfactory workmenship, are included in the panel after consideration of their application by the Panel Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India. Jobs are entrusted on the basis of valid lowest tenders.

(d) Only one firm from Assam has during the last three years applied for registration on D.A.V.P's. panel of printers. This firm did not qualify for registration.

Zionist Associations in India

4128 SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Zionist Associations working in Bombay, Poona and other places in India;

(b) the activities, aims and objects of such associations; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained that these Zionist associations have contacts or financial obligations to C.I.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in Maharashtra two such associations viz, Bombay Zionist Association and the Indian Zionist Organisation are functioning in Bombay. A unit of the Indian Zionist Organisation is also working at Poona. In Manipur, Manipur Jewish Organisation was established in August, 1972. Information is awaited from State Governments of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory Administration of Mizoram.

(b) The aims and objects, etc., of these associations are to further the Zionist programme, i.e., to create a home in Israel for the Jewish people, to foster unity among the Jewish people, to encourage the study of Jewish history, language and literature and the use of Hebrew as a living language, and to foster cultural and commercial relations between India and Israel.

(c) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

Lock out in H.M.T.

4129 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers rendered jobless as a result of the recent lock-out declared in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, Bangalore;

(b) the loss being incurred by the Hindustan Machine Tools as a result of lock-out, per day; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure early lifting of the lock-out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total number of workers affected by the lock-out is 4200.

(b) The production loss per day has been placed at Rs. 4 lakhs.

(c) The lock-out has been lifted from the first shift (5.30 a.m.) of 9th December, 1972.

ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी की रोकथाम के लिए कुछ निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का प्रारम्भ किया जाना

4130. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण पेय जल की सप्लाई तथा मकानों का निर्माण का कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में उक्त कार्यक्रमो पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम को किन क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जायेगा और उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) से (ग). अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसर पैदा करने तथा ग्राम जल सम्भरण, ग्राम वासभूमि, ग्राम बिजलीकरण, ग्राम सड़कों, गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार आदि जैसे विशेष कल्याणकारी कदम उठाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने पहले ही विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर रखे हैं । रोजगार अवसरो से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमो तथा उनके परिव्ययों का ब्यौरा योजना आयोग के वार्षिक योजना, 1972–73 के दस्तावेज तथा "रोजगार अवसर" नामक विवरणिका में दिया गया है । ये दोनो माननीय सदस्यो में पहले ही परिचालित किए जा चुके है ।

Antiques Stolen from Orissa

4131. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of antiques have been stolen from Orissa State recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government seized any of the smugglers involved in such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Government of Orissa have reported that 31 ancient antiques have been stolen during this year.

(b) No smuggler was involved in any of these cases However, 4 local persons who were found involved in two cases were arrested by the police and these cases are still under investigation

Disappearance of Sculpture and Antiques from Kumaon and Garhwal areas of U.P.

4132. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several unique pieces of metal and stone sculpture and other rare antiques have vanished from various places in the Kumaon and Garhwal areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the disappearance of these precious and rare antiques;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In Naini Tal District, 5 cases have been reported to the police since 1969. In 4 cases the police have submitted final reports. In one case of 1971, the accused person was sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment by the court. One case reported in 1972, is still under investigation.

2. Two cases reported to the police in 1970 ended in the police submitting final reports to the courts.

3. The police are investigating one case in Chamoli District which was registered in 1972.

4. In Uttar Kashi district one idol was stolen in the first week of March, 1972. The case is now *sub-judice*.

5. In Pauri-Garhwal district, two cases of theft were reported in 1967 and one in 1968. Two cases of 1967 are pending investigation with the CID. One case registered in 1968 has been closed and the final report given to the court.

Assault and Harassment on Harijans in States

4133. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to several recent cases of assault on and harassment of Harijans in many States;

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the inhuman onslaughts on Harijans in many parts of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to put an end to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Incidents of alleged assault, harassment etc. of Harijans have come to notice from time to time in different parts of the country including Maharashtra.

(c) The State Governments take necessary action, according to the law, in specific cases. It has been the policy of the Central Government that the Administration should be solicitous of the welfare of the weaker sections of the Society, particularly whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of such weaker sections are the victims. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt mpt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it had been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a great dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned. A Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 with a view to enhancing the scope and stringency of its provisions, has been introduced. It has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था

4134. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को लाभप्रद रोजगार देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है अथवा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना तयार की जा रही है । दृष्टिकोण दस्तावेज को अभी अतिम रूप दिया जाना है । जनता के कमजोर वर्गों के रोजगार समेत शैक्षिक और आर्थिक हितों का सवर्धन करने वाली स्कीमो का ब्यौरा योजना बनाते समय तैयार किया जाएगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

पांचवीं योजना अवधि में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए नियत राशि

4135. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** क्या योजना मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना म शिक्षा के विकास एव प्रसार के लिए धन-राशि के लिए कितना प्रावधान किया गया है , और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियत राशि का राज्य-वार विवरण क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अतिम रूप नही दिया गया है और इस प्रकार पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे शिक्षा के लिए आवटित धनराशि का अभी निश्चय किया जाना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Persons killed in a Hotel at Dalgate in Srinagar

4163. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six persons were killed in a hotel room at the Dalgate in Srinagar on the 31st October, 1972;

(b) whether these persons were visiting the State as visitors; and

(c) if so, whether these tourists were killed by the anti-Indian element there and whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deceased persons were attendants and cooks who had accompanied a tourist party visiting the State

(c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, these persons had slept in a closed room where a hard-coke stove, used earlier for cooking, was kept burning An inquest was conducted on the death and the cause of the death was held to be suffocation due to the poisonous gas of hard coke

Recovery of a Transmitter in Batala District, Punjab

4137 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item published in "Vir Arjun" dated the 13th November, 1972 that a Transmitter was found in Batala District of Punjab, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Punjab have stated that a balloon along with some crossed instrument was found lying in the fields of village Saidpur, Police Station Saddar Batala on 12th November The investigations made by the Punjab police did not confirm that the recovered instrument was a transmitter The articles recovered have been handed over to the local army authorities.

Indo-Soviet Talks in Fifth Plan

4138. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet talks on the Fifth Plan have taken place; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat and the outcome of discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the agreement signed between the Governments of India and the USSR in September 1972 for the setting up of an Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and preparatory to the forthcoming meeting of the Commission to be held in New Delhi, groups of experts from USSR visited India recently. Based on the discussions between the USSR and Indian experts, possible areas of cooperation, taking into account the context of the Fifth Plan, have been identified in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries, for the purpose of undertaking detailed studies by the concerned agencies.

Economic condition of West Bengal

4139. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the book "The Agony of West Bengal" by Shri Ranajit Ray (2nd Edition) which has dealt with the over-all economic problem of West Bengal and the economic and other policies of the Central Government on the Socio-economic structure and growth of the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the conclusions arrived at by the author; and

(c) whether in formulating the economic policy of the Central Government in relation to West Bengal in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the findings of this book will be taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Government of India are aware of the problems facing West Bengal in the field of economic and social development. Due consideration will be paid to various suggestions in the book while formulating the policy of Government in relation to the Fifth Five Year Plan of West Bengal

Delhi firms indulging in fraud through Mail

4140. SHRI S M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Post and Telegraph authorities have discovered the existence of about 49 firms in Delhi indulging in fraud through mail;

(b) if so, whether investigation has been made into this;

(c) if so, the result of investigation; and

(d) whether any person or persons have been arrested?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Police inquiries are in progress.

(d) Yes, one official has been apprehended

Preference in employment to foreign degree holders

4141. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether preference in employment is given to those holding foreign degrees; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to evolve some uniform policy, without giving preference to foreign degree holders to solve the unemployment problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Judgement of Madhya Pradesh High Court in Regional Language

4142. SHRI G C DIXIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the judgements of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh which have been brought out in the regional language of the State, and

(b) the time by which all such judgements would be brought out in the regional language of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Under article 348(2) of the Constitution of India and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the initiative for the use of Hindi or any other language used for any official purposes of a State in the High Court having its principal seat in that State for proceedings or judgments, decrees or orders has to come from the State Government. On the request of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the consent of the President has so far been accorded for the use of Hindi, which is the official language of that State, in the proceedings, excluding judgments, decrees or orders, of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

भारत में विवाह की रस्म पर टिप्पण और चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया, 1976

3143. **श्री अनादि चरण दास**: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया, 1967 के नए संस्करण के पृष्ठ 108 पर 'एडम्ज मेरीज' विवाह शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित टिप्पण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमे लिखा है कि भारत और एशिया मे लोग अपने अतिथियो का प्रसन्न करने के लिए अपनी पत्नियां अर्पित करते है , और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इन गलत कथनो को लोप के लिए उपरोक्त एनसाइक्लोपिडिया मे संशोधन करने हेतु उसके सम्पादको के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) संभवत संबंधित हवाला चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया 1967 के खंड 9 के पृष्ठ 108 पर विवाह संबंधी एक लेख का है जिसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) एनसाइक्लोपीडिया के प्रकाशको से आपत्तिजनक कथना का लोप करने के लिए बातचीत की जा रही है ।

Demand for bonus by A.I.R. staff

4144 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of All India Radio employees has demanded bonus for the All India Radio staff; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employees of All India Radio are not entitled to bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act or the recent ordinance amending this Act A decision to the contrary cannot be taken in isolation from the general policy in respect of Government employees.

Price of equipment supplies by H.E.L. and B.H.E.

4145. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether agreement has been reached in respect of the formula for fixing the prices of equipment supplied by Heavy Electricals and Bharat Heavy Electricals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government have issued instructions that the prices of equipment supplied by Public Sector Undertakings should be fixed as far as possible at landed cost of similar equipment. Where landed cost cannot be ascertained or the indigenous cost of manufacture is such that it merits special consideration, the prices should be fixed by a Pricing Committee to be set up by the Government on an *ad hoc* basis each time. Its composition is generally as follows:—

1. Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises . . .	Chairman
2 Representative of the Ministry administratively concerned with seller	Member
3 Representative of the Ministry administratively concerned with the buyer . . .	Member
4 Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance . .	Member
5 Adviser (Finance) Bureau of Public Enterprises . . .	Member

Employment Prospects in Andaman Group of Islands

4146 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the employment prospects for the 14,000 population of Nicobar Islands in the group of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether people residing on other Islands of the group face similar problems in regard to employment; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme before it to offer employment to the Islanders on the main land or on their respective Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) to (c). For providing employment to the rural population, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been introduced in 1971-72 in the Andaman Group of Islands During 1971-72, this scheme has generated 55,464 mandays of employment, which is expected to increase to about 80,000 mandays during 1972-73. This scheme aims at providing employment to persons in their own respective islands to the maximum extent possible. The Special Employment Scheme taken up during 1972-73 is expected to generate 113580 mandays of employment for the Islands as a whole Under the scheme for expansion of elementary education, 20 primary school teachers have been appointed during the

current year. Twenty five per cent posts under the Government of Andamans have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes, which include Nicobarese. More emphasis for creating more employment opportunities will be laid in last year of the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Development of Non-ferrous Metal Powders by atomisation at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshed-

4147. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a process for the production of extra fine non-ferrous metal powders by atomisation has been developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(b) whether the know-how devloped by the National Metallurgical Laboratory covers the entire manufacturing process from melting of the metal to the packing of the finished products;

(c) whether the full or complete plant and equipment can now be fabricated indigenously: and

(d) if so, whether the production process and fabrication of plant etc. will save some foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The engineering aspects of the know-how will be released through consulting engineering firms.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Restriction on HMT employees for . representing against the mangement

4148. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has issued a notice No GM/M 5(a)1 dated 9th June, 1972 prohibiting the employees of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited from addressing any representation to the Ministries of Government of India direct or through Members of Parliament and threatening the employees that any failure to comply with these instructions will be viewed very seriously resulting into disciplinary action; and

(b) if so, what are the proprieties of the management in issuing such notice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Propriety lay in the need to optimize use of prescribed channels for redressel of grievances of employees.

Assistance for Industrialisation of Developing countries during Fifth Plan

4149. SHRI K. MALALNNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the desirability of earmarking one percent of Gross National Product for assistance for industrialisation of developing countries during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the specific steps contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Management Information System in Ministries

4150. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a haphazard growth of the management information system in Union Ministries;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a systematic study of the system; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Management Information Systems vary from ministry to ministry to suit the nature and scope of their activities. New activites as well as growth of existing activites necessitate corresponding changes in the related information systems Therefore, the ministries themselves review their respective information systems as and when necessary. It cannot therefore be said that the growth of management information systems in Union Ministries is haphazard. The Department of Administrative Reforms also undertakes studies relating specifically to information systems for particular areas of activity in different ministries. While conducting organisational and/or procedural studies, the Department also examines information systems relevant to the fields of study and makes recommendations as necessary The management information systems in the ministries are thus reviewed on a fairly continuous basis.

Agreement for manufacture of tractors with an engine imported from Poland

4151. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA. Will the Minster of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between the U.P. Agro-Industrial Corporation and the Escorts (India) Limited, Faridabad regarding the assembly of a new tractor of 35 hp. fitted with an imported engine from Poland with the remaining parts manufactured indigenously and if so, what are the main features of the agreement;

(b) the price at which it would be available in the market; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange that would be involved in the import of engines from Poland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir According to the agreement M/s Escorts Ltd. undertook to supply SKD packs of tractors for assembly by the U P Agro Industrial Corporation M/s Escorts Ltd have been granted a licence for import of CKD packs of tractors (35 HP) from Poland. The imported packs includes components of the engine to the extent of about 70 per cent. The complete engine will not be imported M/s Escorts would assemble these CKD packs and test out the assembled tractor Thereafter they will dismantle them into semi-knocked down condition and send them in that form to the U P. Agro-Industrial Corporation, who would re-assemble them before selling.

(b) The tractors will be sold at the price notified by Government for Escorts Tractors

(c) The c i f. value of the imported engine components is Rs 1806 per tractor

Industrial units licensed annually for manufacturing liquor

4152. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units licensed annually to manufacture liquor since 1969; and

(b) whether any foreign collaboration and import content were involved in them and if so, the extent of each in such concerns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Only one unit, namely M/s. Khoday Industries Ltd., Bangalore has been licensed for the manufacture of Portable liquor and is already in production. Two other units, namely (i) M/s.

Duncan Gilbey and Matheson India Ltd, Kanpur (U.P.) and (ii) M/s. Ducan Gilbey and Matheson India Ltd., Hyderabad (A.P.), have been granted Letters of Intent, which are yet be converted into Industrial Licences.

(b) M/s. Duncan Gilbey and Matheson have been allowed foreign collaboration with M/s. Duncan Gilbey and Matheson, London for their Hyderabad and Kanpur Units. The proposal has been approved on the basis of a lump sum fee of Rs. 90,000 for technical know-how and involves export of atleast 20 per cent of their production for a period of 5 years.

For the Kanpur Unit, import of machinery has been cleared for Rs. 64,000 only This unit also requires import of raw materials and components worth Rs. 8 01 lakhs per annum over a period of 7 years. Import of machinery worth Rs. 3.8 lakhs has been cleared for the unit in Hyderabad.

The proposal of M/s. Khoday Industries Ltd., did not envisage any foreign collaboration or any import of machinery. However, import of raw materials for a small value is permitted to them as per entitlement

केवल 50 पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता

4153. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के 38.03 प्रतिशत भाग ने वर्ष 1960–61 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन केवल 50 पैसे व्यय किया था ,

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1967–68 मे जनसंख्या की यह प्रतिशतता 73.24 तक बढ़ गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो 1 सितम्बर, 1969 को इसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी और वर्ष 1971 में इनकी अनुमानित संख्या कितनी होगी ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, परमाणु ऊर्जामंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) 1960–61 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसख्या 38.03 प्रतिशत भाग ने प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 50 पैसे या इससे कम व्यय किया था ।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार 1967–68 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 50 पैसे या इससे कम व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता 73.24 नही बल्कि 9.79 थी । इसी वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के 73.24 प्रतिशत भाग ने प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 1.29 रु० या इससे कम व्यय किया था ।

(ग) यद्यपि प्रति दिन के उपभोग व्यय का अनुमान निकालते समय वर्ष की पूरी अवधि का लेखा लिया गया था इसलिए इसका किसी विशेष तारीख से संबंध नही है । अतएव किसी विशेष दिन में प्रदत्त राशि का व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1970–71 के दौरान सग्रहीत आकड़े अभी प्रक्रियाधीन है ।

Comparison between Khadi Bhavans and Bhandars

4155. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comparison has been made between Khadi Bhavans and Bhandars in the big cities managed departmentally by the Khadi Village and Industries Commission regarding funds and wages; and

(b) whether the performance of the institution in this regard as compared to the departmental units is not encouraging regarding security of funds of the Commission and wages paid to workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Efforts for expansion of Cottage Industries by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

4156. SHRI R. V BADE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether survey has been made to find out the potentialities of match industry and industries for processing of cereal, pulses and pottary in cottage industries sector; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Khadi and Village Industries Commission to expand these Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir Surveys in selected areas have been conducted.

(b) The Commission provides financial, technical and promotional assistance to the agencies taking up the development of these industries as per prescribed patterns; improved equipments (hand and power operated) are introduced to increase the productivity and earnings of artisans; assistance is also given, at times, in supplying critical raw materials.

President's Assent to Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Land Ceiling Reduction Bill

4157. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Land Ceiling Reduction Bill enacted by Bihar Legislature and an Ordinance prohibiting fraudulent transfer of land have been given President's assent;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when and in which form the above legislations are expected to be given President's assent and implemented without further delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Approval for the promulgation of the Bihar Ceiling on Property (Temporary Restriction on Transfer) Ordinance 1972, which sought to restrict transfers of agricultural land and urban properties, was conveyed in September, 1972 The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Bill, 1972, is still under examination in consultation with the administratively concerned Ministries and the State Government.

Setting up and expansion of Small-Scale Industries in Tribal areas

4158. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state how much money has so far been allocated and how much of it spent to expedite the setting up and expansion of small-scale industries in Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) Against an outlay of Rs 537 lakhs for village and Small Industries Sector for Madhya Pradesh, the expenditure for the period 1969-72 was Rs 200 lakhs. No separate allocation is made for the tribal areas of the State.

Closure of Small-scale Industries in Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Delhi due to shortage of power

4159. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether due to the shortage of power, many small-scale industries have been closed in Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No small-scale units has been closed in Faridabad and Delhi due to shortage of power. The information regarding Ghaziabad is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Request from Tamil Nadu Government for advice on Adjournment of Assembly

4160 SHRI M. M JOSEPH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked for any advice from the Centre to deal with the situation in regard to abruptly adjourning the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the Speaker on 13th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटी कार परियोजना

4161. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में छोटी कार योजना को स्थगित कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग इस समय यात्री कारों के साथ साथ उनकी सापेक्ष लागत तथा सार्वजनिक परिवहन में बचत और उससे होने वाले लाभों के प्रश्न की जांच कर रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रस्तावित छोटी कार परियोजना पर अन्तिम निर्णय यह जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही किया जाएगा।

Indigenous Components in Atomic Stations at Trombay and in Tamil Nadu

4162. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous components in the first atomic energy plant at Trombay; and

(b) the indigenous components in the atomic energy plant under construction in Tamil Nadu?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no atomic power plant at Trombay. The reactors set up there are used purely for scientific research.

(b) The atomic power plant under construction at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu will have an indigenous content of about 80 per cent.

Disturbances at I.T.I, Bangalore

4163. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were communal disturbances in the I.T.I., Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the incidents have been investigated;

(c) whether the political parties of the employees of I.T.I. are responsible for the same; if so, which are those parties; and

(d) what action has been taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) There were no communal disturbances within the factory promises of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd Bangalore However, some clashes were reported outside the factory premises and they were dealt with by the normal machinery of the State Government

(b) The attention of police was drawn to this by the management as responsibility for ensuring law and orders vests with the State Government

(c) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, have not reported the involvement of any political party in these disturbances

(d) No action was called for by the management of the Company apart from that indicated in reply to part (b) of the question

Categories of Machineries whose production suffers due to Technological gap

4146 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state what are the categories of machineries whose production is suffering because of technological gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) It is difficult to identify specific areas where production has been suffering due to technological gaps The technological gaps are, however, being identified in certain critical areas by the panels appointed by the NCST and a technology plan to fill them is in the process of finalization

Appeal by Extra Departmental Employees

4166 SHRI ARJUN SETHI
PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Extra Departmental employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have submitted an appeal to Government and

(b) if so the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The entire question of service conditions of Extra Departmental Agents is under consideration of the Government

Production of Air Conditioners Refrigerators

4167 SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the production of Air Conditioners and Refrigerators separately during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) The production of Air Conditioners and Refrigerators during the last three years is as under

Industry	Accounting unit	1969	Production 1970	1971
1. Room Air conditioners	Thousand Numbers	12 9	17 0	22 2
2. Domestic refrigerators	Thousand Numbers	48 6	65 4	87. 1

Central Assistance to States for Strengthening Planning Machinery

4168. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
SHRI D. N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 137 on 22nd November, 1972, regarding strengthening of the Planning machinery at State level and state:

(a) whether any model for Planning machinery at the State level has been suggested; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the model suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 137 on November 22, 1972, Planning Commission has given broad guidelines to the State Government for strengthening the Planning Machinery. Beyond that, no specific model has been suggested.

IBM World Trade Corporation

4169. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal shareholders of the IBM World Trade Corporation, Nehru House, 4, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi-1;

(b) whether this firm is, in any way, connected with ITT, the giant telecommunication firm in the United State:

(c) if so, the main points thereof;

(d) whether American Columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of its articles the links between ITI and the CIA in some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Government, the IBM World Trade Corporation and I.T.T. Far East Pacific Inc., are two foreign Companies as defined under section 591, of the Companies Act, 1956 operating in India. The companies are incorporated in the United States of America and under the Companies Act, 1956, they are not required to give any information about their shareholders.

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the recent disclosures in the American Press of the links between CIA and the ITT and due note has been taken thereof.

Investigation by C.B.I. in the Balyogeshwar Case

4170. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether files and details of the case pertaining to Balyogeshwar have been handed over to the Prime Minister;

(b) whether the case is being further investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) if so, when the Central Bureau of Investigation is expected to complete its investigations; and

(d) whether Central Bureau of Investigation's terms of reference include investigations into the activities of the 'Divine Light' in its totality, including its international remifications and alleged link with the U.S. CIA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation is not making any inquiry at present into the case of Balyogeshwar. Attention is also invited to the answer given to unstarred question No. 4224, dated 13th December, 1972.

Article published in the Economic Times under the Caption "Official Claims may be belied—Near—Zero Growth"

4171. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the Economic Times, Bombay, dated the 30th October, 1972 under the caption "Official claims may be belied—Near—Zero growth"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Official estimates of National Income for 1972-73 are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the growth rate for the year at this stage.

The Industrial growth rate for 1971-72 indicated in the article, however, is lower than the realised rate for 1971-72. On present indications, industrial production during 1972-73 is likely to be still higher but agricultural production sizeably lower.

राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन

4172. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में किन स्थानों और पंचायत केन्द्रों पर टेलीफोन लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) सरकार इस जिले में उन पंचायत केन्द्रों पर कब तक टेलीफोन लगा देगी जहां अभी तक टेलीफोन नहीं लगाये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) और (ख). उदयपुर जिले की 18 पंचायत समितियों में से गिरवा नाम की एक पंचायत समिति को छोड़कर बाकी सभी में टेलीफोन सुविधायें दे दी गई हैं। गिरवा में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

उदयपुर जिले के मीरपुर गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। वहां यह सुविधा छः महीने के भीतर दे दी जायेगी।

Analysis of Census Figures

4173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, State-wise, who have declared the following languages as their mother tongue in the 1971 Census of India:—

(1) Arabic.
(2) Assamese.
(3) Bengali.
(4) Dogri.
(5) English.
(6) French.
(7) Gujarati.
(8) Hindi.
(9) Kannada.
(10) Kashmiri.
(11) Konkani.
(12) Maithili.
(13) Malayalam.
(14) Manipuri.
(15) Marathi.
(16) Nepali.
(17) Oriya.
(18) Pahari.
(19) Pali.
(20) Punjabi.
(21) Persian.
(22) Portuguese.
(23) Rajasthani.
(24) Sanskrit.
(25) Sindhi.

(26) Tamil

(27) Telugu.

(28) Tibetan.

(29) Urdu.

(b) the number of languages and dialects with their names as recorded as mother tongue by the people in India; and

(c) the names of the tribal and Austro-Asiatic and Sino-Tibetan dialects spoken in India with the number of persons who speak dialects in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The number of speakers of 27 out of 29 mother-tongues referred to by the Honourable member in respect of which data have been published on a provisional basis at all-India level only are furnished in Statement I laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4013/72] Compilation of State-wise figures is yet to be finalised and published, except for the 15 languages included under Schedule VIII of the Constitution Statement II gives the details and is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4013/72]

(b) Statement III gives the provisional figures of the numerically important mother-tongues returned at the 1971 Census having a minimum number of speakers of 5,000, which is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4013/72] The compilation and publication of data relating to the other mother-tongues is yet to be finalised

(c) The classification of mother-tongues returned at the 1971 Census has not yet been taken up

Man-hours Lost in Strike in I.T.I., Bangalore

4174 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-hours lost in the strike in I T.I , Bangalore, in 1971; and

(b) the amounts of loss, incured by the I T I. due to the strike?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) There was no strike as such during the year 1971 in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore. However, in June, 1971, there was sporadic stoppage of work by some workers in a few sections of the factory. In the process, about 35,227 man-hours were lost This loss was made up to some extent by the workers by working an extra day on a Sunday during October, 1971. The amount of loss incurred was Rs. 4.5 lakhs approximately.

Utilisation of full capacity of Industries in West Bengal

4175 SHRI SAMAR GUHA
DR RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a speech made by the Chief Minister, West Bengal in the recent meeting of a Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta in which he urged for speedy utilisation of the unused in-built capacities of the industrial concerns in West Bengal even if that meant expansion of the so-called monopoly houses;

(b) whether the suggestions made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal have been considered by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Chief Minister, West Bengal, has referred to the problem of monopoly houses as having a special reference to industrial development in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Government's overall policy will be governed by the need for promoting industrial growth consistent with our socio-economic objectives including the prevention of concentration of economic power.

Documentary on 'Durga Puja'

4176. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Division or T.V Unit made any documentary on the grand scene of splendour and mass joy in Calcutta on the occasion of Durga Puja this year; and

(b) if so, the number and nature of documentaries made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Durga Puja Celebrations at Calcutta were covered in the Newscasts and Film Magazine programmes, 'Desh-Videsh' and 'Vatayan' on T.V, and also included in the Indian News Review (Nos. 1254 and 1257).

Streamlining of Administrative System

4177. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the changes made in the Indian Administrative system during the last three years;

(b) the results achieved therefrom, and

(c) the further changes envisaged in this direction to streamline the Administrative system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission which was set up in January, 1966, to go into the administrative system in its entirety, submitted 20 reports to Government on various sectors of administration. The recommendations made cover a wide range of subjects including changes in the administrative set-up both at the Centre and in the States. Out of 527 recommendations concerning the Centre, decisions have been taken on 375 and, of these, 336 (89 per cent) have been accepted with or without modification. Details of these have been given in the statements laid on the Table of the House on 31st July 1970 and 17th November 1971 respectively. The accepted recommendations are at various stages of implementation and as such it would take some more time before a reliable assessment could be made of the results achieved through these changes.

Whenever the Ministries undertake important changes in their organisations and procedures, these changes as well as results achieved therefrom are incorporated in their annual reports which are also circulated to the Hon'ble Members of the House.

(c) The process of administrative improvement is continuous. The nature and scope of governmental activity is also undergoing rapid change. Accordingly, efforts are constantly being made to attain optimum administrative capability by suitably streamlining the Administrative system. The Department of Administrative Reforms is the principal agency concerned with the streamling of the Administrative system. In addition, the ministries generally have their own Internal Work Study or Organisation and Methods Units to conduct studies relevant to their work. These Units function in close liaison with the Department of Administrative Reforms. Besides, the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Finance have as their special responsibility improvements in personnel administration, and financial administration and management of public sector undertakings respectively.

Filling up of Quota of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Section Officers in CSIR

4178. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3295 on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Section Officers in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and state:

(a) the time by which the Scheduled Castes candidates who have recently qualified for the post of Section Officers from the open market will be called to fill up the quota; and

(b) how long the present panel of Section Officers from direct recruits will continue?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) One of the scheduled caste candidates who qualified for the post of Section Officer from the open market has since been appointed as Section Officer. Further recruitment of Section Officers from open market has been suspended for a period of two years because of stagnation in various administrative cadres of the CSIR.

(b) Because of (a) above, the panel of Section Officers from direct recruitment is no more operative.

Use of Metal Detectors in Interception of Letter Bombs

4179. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether metal detectors of the type used by the Civil Aviation Department have proved effective in intercepting letter bombs of the kind posted from India to overseas countries during 1st and 2nd week of November, 1972; and

(b) if not, what other measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A metal-detector designed and developed by the National Physical Laboratory was first brought into use on 15th November 1972. It is effective in detecting presence of metallic objects inside envelopes, packets, etc. Besides the use of metal detectors at sensitive points, all post offices in the country have been alerted and suitably advised to subject the mails to close scrutiny as indicated by the explosive experts.

आगरा केन्द्र में लाइनमैनों के चयन में अनियमितताएं

4180. **श्री महावीरक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2, 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1972 को आगरा डिवीजन के आगरा केन्द्र में हुये टेलीग्राफ लाइनमैन के चयन में अनियमितताएं बरती गई ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी शिकायतें उनके मंत्रालय को की गई हैं ;

(ग) किन किन अर्हताओं के कितने उम्मीदवार चयन के लिये बैठे थे और कितने उम्मीदवार चुने गये और उनकी अर्हतायें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई शिकायतों पर उनके मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) से (घ). डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ, आगरा ने नवम्बर, 1972 में लाइनमैनों के चयन के लिये जो विभागीय परीक्षा ली गई थी। उसमें गलत तरीके अपनाए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें आई थी। प्रारम्भिक जांच कराने पर ज्ञात हुआ है कि डिवीजनल इंजीनियर, टेलीग्राफ आगरा ने निर्धारित नियमों का पालन नहीं किया। अतः यह परीक्षा रद्द कर दी गई है।

जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद जो व्यक्ति इस अनियमितता के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये जायेंगे उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

गलत टेलीफोन बिलों के बारे में संसद सदस्यों के पत्र

4181. **श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या टेलीफोनों के गलत बिलों के बारे में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनेक प्रार्थनापत्र दिये गये है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुये और इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक दिल्ली टेलीफोन कार्यालय मे ज्यादा रकम के बिल भेजे जाने के सम्बन्ध मे संसद सदस्यों से 72 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है ,

इन शिकायतों मे से 51 मामलों मे छूट देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था इसलिये उन्हें नामजूर कर दिया गया । 17 मामलों मे छूट दे दी गई थी । चार मामलों की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

Manufacture of Out-Dated Telephone Equipment by ITI

4183 SHRI R S. PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries are manufacturing out-dated telephone equipment and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(b) whether foreign technical assistance has been sought to manufacture modern telephone equipment in the country and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) In addition to telephone instruments and transmission equipment, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, are manufacturing the strowger type and the Crossbar type of telephone switching equipment. The modern trend in the world is for the crossbar type of equipment as it provides more facilities for automatic subscriber trunk dialling

(b) Two Agreements were signed on 21st May 1964 by the Government of India and the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, on the one side with (i) the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York in one case, relating to investment, loan and licensing for the manufacture of the crossbar equipment; and (ii) the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium, on the other, for the manufacture of crossbar switching equipment in India These Agreements were initially valid upto 20th May 1971 They have been subsequently extended upto 20th May 1973 without payment of royalty for the extended period

Upgradation of Auxiliary Stations of A.I.R.

4184 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI M M JOSEPH

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to upgrade all the Auxiliary Stations of All India Radio to cover the entire country by AIR broadcasts,

(b) if so, the main features of the decision taken; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). It has been decided that the existing twenty Auxiliary Centres would relay all the three transmissions daily and also originate 90 minutes of local programmes

(c) The scheme is likely to be implemented in full before the end of 1973.

Assessment of T.V. Programme Popularity

4185. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Mass Communications has conducted a survey to determine the popularity of the Television programmes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) whether any improvements are being made in the Television Programmes as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Two surveys were conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication to find out the audience reaction to television news

(b) Broad findings of the surveys conducted are given in the attached statement

(c) Improvement of programmes is a continuous process Sample surveys conducted by the Audience Research Wing of TV Centres, Delhi, listeners' letters received by the Centre, and other survey reports, like one conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, are taken into account in improving the pattern and lay out of the programmes put out by the TV Centre.

Statement

The survey revealed that 85 per cent of the respondents view the television news 49 per cent viewers see the Hindi TV News regularly 40 per cent see the English TV news regularly 45 per cent respondents see television news as well as hear the night radio bulletin in either English or Hindi. 31 per cent of the respondents are those who quite often view the 'Samachar Sameeksha' and an equal number view 'Aaj Kal' also. 40 per cent of the respondents are regular viewers of discussions on current problems on television.

2. 56 per cent of their respondents felt that TV covered less international and national news as compared to radio bulletins A significant number of viewers felt that the happenings of the areas covered by the Delhi Television were not adequately covered except the events taking place in Delhi.

3 90 per cent of the respondents considered that there was no difference between the television and the radio bulletin excepting the presence of visuals in the case of TV 45 per cent of the viewers felt that the visuals were inadequate, and more comprehensive visual coverage should be ensured on Television About 40 per cent felt that the visuals were not relevant or relevant visuals were not presented

4 A sizeable number of the viewers felt that the topics selected for 'Samachar Sameeksha' and Aaj Kal were appropriate but the participants selected for these programmes could be better Some respondents felt that there should be more programmes like 'Aaj Kal' and 'Samachar Sameeksha' in English

5 A good number of viewers mentioned that there was greater stress on political news and suggested that more community news should be given.

6 There was general satisfaction about the newsreading but due to the inadequacy of visuals, what was seen on the screen most of the time was the newsreaders image which several people wanted to be cut short by relevant visuals. Some respondents suggested that newsreaders should face the viewers rather than look down at the script all the time.

7 The timings were found to be appropriate except in the case of English news which should be broadcast at 9 O'clock according to a small section of the viewers

8 Another suggestion was that more economic and cultural news should be given

Production of passenger cars and Commercial vehicles

4186. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether according to estimates made by the Planning Commission, passenger cars and commercial vehicles will continue to be in short supply all through the Fifth Plan period,

(b) if so reasons for not augmenting the supply of these vehicles in order to meet the demands, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase their production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Planning Commission have not yet finalised the estimates and programmes for the Fifth Plan.

(b) Does not arise

(c) With a view to creating additional capacity, Government have approved several schemes for the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous design Government have also permitted three of the existing manufacturers of commercial vehicles to expand their production for an additional capacity of 24,600 nos per annum In addition, four news units have granted letters of intent for a total capacity of 54,000 nos per annum

Financial Aid to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for Development of Under-Developed Areas

4187 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether handsome financial aid is likely to be given for the development of the under-developed areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made so as to assess the requirement for such work; and

(c) whether consultations have been held with the Chief Ministers of both the States and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Under the formula for providing Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan for financing the State Plans, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been allotted Rs 109 12 crores and Rs 77 62 crores respectively on the basis of weightage given on the ground of the *per capita* income in these two States being less the national average Further, under the same formula for Central assistance an amount of 10 per cent of the total amount of Central assistance available after providing for the requirements of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland has been kept aside for States which have special problems on this score another amount of Rs 25 crores has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh and an amount of Rs 9 crores to Bihar

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

A Joint Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1962 for Gazipur Jaunpur Deoria and Azamgarh districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh to (a) make a study on economic and social conditions and problems of development, (b) make an assessment of the progress under the two plans and development as envisaged in the Third Plan, and (c) suggest administrative and development measures for acceleration of progress in these districts

The Study Team submitted its report in January 1964 The Team suggested a strategy for economic and social development of these four districts for the guidance of the Government of U P It placed the financial requirements of these four districts at Rs 10 49 crores during the Third Plan

2. At the instance of the Committee of Direction set up in the Planning Commission for the development of U P hill areas, the following surveys have recently been taken up in the U P hill districts

(a) Sample survey of operational holdings;

(b) Crop estimate survey of food crops,

(c) Sample survey for estimating area and production of fruit crops, and

(d) Estimation of cost of cultivation and marketing of fruits These surveys are still proceedings

3 At the instance of the Joint Coordination Committee of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for the development of Bundelkhand region which has recently been set up following a recommendation of the Zonal Council formed by these two States, soil and land resources surveys are proposed to be taken up in the Bundelkhand region of U P and M P Details concerning these surveys are being worked out by the Joint Coordination Committee

4 The Government of Bihar has prepared a separate draft approach for the development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan

5 Along with informal consultations the question of development of the backward areas in the two States figure in the Annual Plan discussions held with the officials and the Chief Ministers as well as other Ministers of the two States every year and suitable outlays within the resources available, are provided under the various sectors of development bearing in mind among others, the requirements of the backward areas in the two States

Science and Technology Minister's visit to Moscow

4188 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether he had recently visited Moscow; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The visit was undertaken on invitation from the Government of U S S R. to negotiate and sign the Indo-Soviet Agreement on Applied Science and Technology.

Not only such an Agreement has been signed but in subsequent discussion between Indian delegation led by the Minister and the Soviet side a concrete programme of collaborative projects for 1973-74 has been drawn up

टेलीविजन सेटो के निर्माण के लिए नये एककों को दिये गये लाइसेंस

4189. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन सेटो के निर्माण के लिये नये एककों को लाइसेंस दिये गये है ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो लाइसेस प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियो/एककों के नाम क्या हैं और वे एकक कहा कहा स्थापित है ,

(ग) इन कारखानो मे कब से टेलीविजन सेटो का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस उत्पादन के फलस्वरूप टेलीविजन की वर्तमान कीमतो मे कितने प्रतिशत कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) जी हा, मई, 1971 से जुलाई 1972 तक 25,000 टी० वी० सेटो की क्षमता के लिये नई यूनिटो को टी० वी० सेट निर्माण के लिये (सगठित क्षेत्र मे) तीन औद्योगिको को लाइसेंस स्वीकार कर दिये गये है और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में टी० वी० सेटो के उत्पादन के बहुत से मामले निपटा दिये गए है और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र तथा सगठित निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रो की स्वीकृत क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 2 8 लाख टी० वी० सेट अधिक है ।

(ख) इन तीन यूनिटो के नाम (संगठित क्षेत्र मे जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये) वार्षिक क्षमता और स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं ।

क्रम	लाइसेंसों का नाम	वार्षिक क्षमता	स्थान
1.	मैसर्स जोन प्रसाद, मद्रास . .	10,000	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर
2.	मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड हैदराबाद (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) . .	20,000	आंध्र प्रदेश
3.	मैसर्स रेडियो तथा इलैक्ट्रीकल्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कं० लिमिटेड, बंगलोर .	5 000	मैसूर

(ग) एक यूनिट से उत्पादन पहले से ही आरम्भ हो चुका है, दो अन्य भी 1972 में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देंगे ।

(घ) पार्टियों की एक बड़ी संख्या को टेलीविजन सेटों के बड़े उत्पादन की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जा चुकी है, आशा की जाती है कि मांग के अनुकूल ही उचित सम्पूर्ति होगी और इससे काफी वाणिज्य स्पर्धा बढ़ेगी जो मूल्यों को नीचे ले आयेगी, फिर भी, यह प्रत्याशित करना कठिन है कि कीमतें किस सीमा तक नीचे गिरेंगी, यह अनेक तथ्यों पर निर्भर करता है जिसमें बाजार सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियां भी सम्मिलित है सरकार द्वारा इस पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

टी० वी० सेटों की कीमतों को नीचे गिराने की दृष्टि जो अन्य आवश्यक कदम अनिवार्य हैं, निम्नलिखित है :

(1) अधिक मात्रा उत्पादन की स्थापना करके इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स घटकों की कीमतों में क्रमिक कमी , घटक, टी० वी० सेटों के मूल्य के ठोस भाग को प्रभावित करते हैं, विशेषकर सरकार टी० वी० पिक्चर्स ट्यूब की कीमत को जो एकमात्र सबसे बड़ी है, नीचे लाने के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ;

(2) ट्रांजिस्टर युक्त टी० वी० सेटों का उत्पादन ;

(3) छोटे पर्दे वाले टी० वी० सेटों का आरम्भ करके, छोटे टी० वी० सेटों ट्यूब/स्क्रीन से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी/मार्केटिंग स्वरूप है जो परीक्षाधीन है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जायगा ।

Defects in the Distribution System of Essential Commodities

4190 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defects have been noticed by Government in thedistribution system of essential commodities in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to remove these defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of deficiencies in the distribution system of essential commodities in the country. With the exception of a few States, most of the States do no have an adequate coverage by fair price shops. There are also operational deficiencies in the working of the fair price shops.

(b) The administrative responsibility for improving the public distribution system for essential commodities principally vests in the States. The Centre has urged the States to streamline and extend the public distribution system and to improve the operational efficiency. Other measures that

are being taken, concern the emergisation and revitalisation of Consumer Cooperatives as an important element of a proper distribution system.

Population engaged in Agriculture in each of the Five Year Plan

4191. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of population engaged in agriculture at the end of the three Plan periods; and

(b) the extent to which this proportion is expected to change at the end of the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Census or survey has been done for estimating the proportion of population engaged in agriculture at the end of the various Plan periods. From the economic classification of Indian population as prepared by the Census Commissioner, it is seen that the percentage moved from 69.49 in 1961 to 68.63 in 1971.

(b) There is no precise estimate of the change likely to occur at the end of the Fourth Plan. The change is likely to be marginal.

Output in H.E.L., Bhopal

4192. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total finished output of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited at Bhopal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The total finished output of Heavy Electrical (India) Limited, Bhopal during the last three years *i.e.,* from 1969-70 to 1971-72 year-wise is as under:—

Year	Total finished output
	in Rs. lakhs
1969-70	1735
1970-71	2758
1971-72	3465

Anticipated demand for Telephone Connections by 1972

4193. DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand for telephone connections by the end of 1972 and the extend to which it is expected to be met by the I.T.I. Bangalore; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment production in I.T.I. Bangalore to meet the increasing demand for telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Demands for 4.5 lacs telephones are expected to be pending at the end of 1972. 1.2 lacs of this is expected to be provided during 1972-73 from existing capacity of exchanges, supplies from I.T.I. and Telecom. factories; and

(b) The Government proposed to set up a second factory for the manufacture of telephone switching equipment at Rae Bareilly during the 5th Five Year Plan. Meanwhile, the production capacity of I.T.I. is also being augmented to the extent possible.

Loans to small scale units by State Financial Corporations

4194. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Financial Corporations to give loans to the small scale units in urban and rural sectors; and

(b) if so the reaction of the Corporations thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). State Financial Corporations were set up under the State

Financial Corporations Act 1951 to render financial assistance to the medium and small scale industries. The State Financial Corporations extend financial assistance to the small scale industries units irrespective of whether they are in the urban or rural sector taking into consideration various factors including the viability of the units concerned. The Corporations have noted the need for opening more Branches specially in the underdeveloped areas.

Discussion with British Minister of Overseas Development

4196 SHRI GIRIDHR GOMANGO SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the British Minister for Overseas Development who visited India recently had discussion with him, and

(b) if so the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

स्वाधीनता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर देश की प्रगति दर्शाने वाली प्रदर्शनी रेलगाड़ियां

4197. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम मे देश की प्रगति दर्शाने वाली प्रदर्शनी रेलगाडिया चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी ; और

(ख) उन्हें चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : (क) और (ख). एक प्रदर्शनी रेल गाड़ी (विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा आयोजित) का प्रस्ताव अधिक व्यय तथा अनेक व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान मे रखते हुये स्वाधीनता की 25वीं-वर्षगाठ के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप से सम्मिलित नही किया गया था । किन्तु विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय ने देश के 300 स्थानो मे एक प्रदर्शनी दिखाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये है । इनमे से 100 का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है । इसके अतिरिक्त विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय के पास दो रेल डिब्बे है जिनमे प्रदर्शनी के लिये वस्तुये चारो ओर ले जाई व दिखाई जा सकती है ।

Setback to Electronics Industry in West Bengal

4198 DR RANEN SEN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether electronics industry in West Bengal has suffered a tremendous blow for over a decade if so, the reasons therefor

(b) whether Central Government have made any fresh effort to revive this industry in West Bengal and

(c) whether State Government have made any request to the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c) The electronics industry in the country has been developing rapidly The annual turnover of this industry which was Rs 30 5 crores in 1964-65 rose to Rs 175 crores in 1970-71 There has been growth in all States including West Bengal The development of industry in any area depends on a variety of factors like existing infra-structure, special requirements for that particular industry, entrepreneurship and factors that encourage it etc. In electronics the growth in West Bengal has been much less compared to several other States. The Department of Electronics is making serious efforts to achieve a wide

and equitable dispersal of the electronics industry in the country. Officers in the Department of Electronics have been assigned to work with individual States to assist in local planning for the industry in conformity with the overall national plans, and to ensure speedy implementation of proposals received from the States.

Some of the important steps taken for West Bengal are:—

(i) A state level "Development Committee for Electronics" has been set up by the Government of West Bengal consisting of electronics experts from the Government, the private sector and the universities for the formulation of plans for development of electronics in that State;

(ii) in Nov. 1972, an Electronics Industry Seminar was held in Calcutta. In this Seminar industrialists, university scientists, entrepreneurs, officials, both of West Bengal Government and the Central Government, the Chief Minister, Minister of the State and the other State Ministers participated. The Seminar was addressed by the Chairman, Electronics Commission;

(iii) the possibilities of expanding the electronics industry in West Bengal including the setting up of joint ventures and wholly public sector undertakings are being explored; the Department of Electronics is in close touch with the Government of West Bengal;

(iv) with a view to assist the small entrepreneurs in the electronics field and enable them to make an assessment of the quality of the items manufactured by them Central Government is also offering financial assistance upto Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up an electronic testing and developing centre.

Issue of Letter of Intent to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of Cement and Tyre Factory

4199. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two letters of intent for setting up factories for cement and tyre were issued to the West Bengal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, their location and capacity and whether they would be in public or private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). (i) *Cement.*

A letter of intent has been granted to West Bengal Industrial Development Corpo ation Ltd., on 17th December, 1971 for the setting up of a new cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District of West Bengal for an annual capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes for the manufacture of portland cement. The plant would be in the Public Sector.

(ii) *Tyre*:

A letter of intent has been granted to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., on 8th September, 1972 for setting up a new unit at Haldia in West Bengal for manufacture of Automobile tyres and tubes for an annual capacity of Four Lakh Nos. of each. The plant would be in the Public Sector.

Waiver conditions for Grant of Central Assistance to M.P.

4200. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has waived certain conditions usually attached to the grants of Central Assistance to States in the case of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, on what considerations such a relaxation has been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No conditions have been waived for any State including Madhya Pradesh, in respect of normal Central Assistance for State Plans which is given according to a formula approved by the National Development Council. In regard to special employment programmes for which a certain special grant was made during the current year to the State Governments over and above Central assistance for their Plans, State Governments were expected to mobilise additional resources to match the Central Government grant. Several States had difficulty in raising the necessary additional resources. In their case a waiver of the condition was made. A similar waiver was made in respect of Madhya Pradesh Government as they could not make additional resources available for this purpose.

Surrender by Dacoits in the Country

4201. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dacoits who surrendered in different parts of the country and the number from Chambal Valley; and

(b) the prosecutions launched against the surrendered dacoits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 459 dacoits have surrendered since April, 1972, only in Madhya Pradesh. There have been no surrenders elsewhere.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

	Those belonging to	
	Chambal area	Bundelkhand area
1. Total number of dacoits surrendered	349—3*	110
2. Total number of dacoits against whom challans have been put up in the courts	322	26
3. Number of dacoits either released or discharged	23	..
4. Number of dacoits committed to the Sessions	226	..
5. Number of dacoits convicted	39	12
6. Number of dacoits aquitted but not released due to there being some other charges against them	6	..

*These 3 dacoits are wanted for crimes committed outside Chambal area. In order to take advantages of the concessions offered they also surrendered with the dacoits belonging to the Chambal area.

Sports Coverage By A.I.R. and T.V.

4202. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a special section in All India Radio for exclusive coverage of sports;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether T.V. programmes on sports problems in India will also be regularly relayed; and

(d) whether the Sports Section has been put under the charge of an experienced and talented officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The scheme is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Officers of the Rank of Under Secretary and above in the Electronics Commission

4203. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1517 dated the 9th August, 1972 regarding officers on deputation in the Electronics Commission/Electronics Department and state:

(a the particulars of the Secretarial posts of the level of Under Secretary and above in the Electronics Commission before the Commission came into being and thereafter;

(b) the matter in which these posts were filled up;

(c) the technical and other expertise possessed by these Officers both in the Electronics and Secretarial spheres; and

(d) the tenure, if any, prescribed in each case for deputationists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). Particulars of Secretarial posts, at the level of Under Secretary and above, in the Electronics Commission after the Electronics Commission was created and newly set up in February, 1971, the manner in which these posts were filled, the technical and other qualifications possessed by the concerned officers and whether tenure applies to the filling of the posts are given in the attached statement. The Elecronics Commission and the Department of Electronics are two separate and distinct administrative units. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is interested in similar information in respect of the Department of Electronics, and this is also given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No LT—4014)/172.

Posting of Senior Police Officers from other States in Delhi

4204. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring in senior Police Officers from other States and post them in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether it is against the Police Commission's recommendations for a separate Police Cadre for Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Police Officers from other States are normally considered for a posting in the Delhi Police when officers of requisite seniority and experience are not available in the IPS Cadre of the Union Territories.

(b No, Sir. A separate cadre of IPS for Union Territories from which Police Officers are posted normally in Delhi Police continues to exist.

Expansion of Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd.

4205. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for expansion of Hindustan Teleprinter Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Besides teleprinters, the Company are taking up the manufacture of electric typewriters. The present registered capacity for manufacture of electric typewriters is 500 machines per annum, to be increased to 12,000 units per annum progressively. The electric typewriters manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited are expected to be available in the market during next year.

Settlement of Inter-State Feuds between Punjab and Haryana, Mysore and Maharashtra

4206. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pending Inter-State feuds between Punjab and Haryana and Mysore and Maharashtra are being amicably settled; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government's desire has been to secure a mutually agreed solution of these disputes and efforts in this direction are continuing.

Rise in Engineering output

4207. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation expect a big rise in the engineering output by 1980; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This forecast has been made by a study of a private research foundation. Government for their part propose to provide in their Plans for a substantial increase in the output of engineering industries. With a view to achieving a substantially increased output in engineering industry, Government have liberalised the imports of raw material inputs such as steel. Besides, certain selected industries have been allowed to increase their production through fuller utilization of their existing capacity.

Involvement of Trade Unions in preparing the paper on approach to Fifth Plan

4208. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve the Trade Unions in plan approach;

(b) if so, the manner in which it will be done; and

(c) the response of the Central Trade Unions to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension to I.C.S. Officers due for Retirement

4209. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of granting six months exten-

sion to all such ICS Officers who are due to retire immediately as a result of a recent legislation, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir However, Section 6 of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972 provides that an ICS member of the Indian Administrative Service who attains the age of fifty eight years before the expiry of six months from the appointed date (which has since been notified as the 1st October, 1972) will in the absence of an order extending his service retire compulsorily on the date of expiry of the said period of six months or on the date on which he will retire compulsorily in accordance with the rules applicable to him immediately before the appointed date whichever date is earlier

(b) Does not arise

Composition and functions of Advisory Council on personnel administration

4210 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1226 on 22nd November 1972 regarding report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms and state the composition and functions of the advisory Council on Personnel Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) A copy of the Department of Personnel Resolution No. 103/70-PP, dated September 15, 1972, giving composition and functions of the Advisory Council on Personnel Administration is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT-4015/72*].

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

4211. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली मे कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति तेजी से बिगड रही है,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली मे दिन दहाडे लूट और हत्या की घटनाए बढ रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे है ?

गृह मत्रालय में उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) . (क) जी नही श्रीमान ।

(ख) दिन दहाडे लूट की घटनाए नही बढी है । हत्या की घटनाओ मे मामूली वृद्धि हुई है । सूचित किये गये आकडे इस प्रकार है —

	1-1-1971 से 1-11-1971 तक	1-1-1972 1-11-1972 तक
दिन दहाडे लूट	114	107
हत्या	106	119

(ग) विधि व व्यवस्था की स्थिति को नियन्त्रण मे रखने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा रोकथाम के निम्नलिखित उपाय अपनाये गये है —

(i) अपनी विभिन्न एजेसियो समेत दिल्ली पुलिस सतत सतर्क रहती है तथा आसूचना एकत्रित करने के लिए उपाय किए जाते हैं । सवेदनशील क्षेत्रो मे विशेष रोकथाम गश्त लगाई जाती है और समाज विरोधी तत्वो को सिर नही उठाने दिया जाता है ।

(ii) वेतन भुगतान के दिन लूट तथा डकैतिया इत्यादि को रोकने की दृष्टि से बैंको व व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों

के पास रोकथाम गश्त और अन्य उपाय किए जाते है।

(iii) शहर के कुछ क्षेत्रो म रात्रि के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस स्वान दस्ता पुलिस गश्त मे साथ रहता है। पुलिस के साधारण कार्यों मे भी स्वान दस्ते के कुत्तो को सूघ कर अपराध का पता लगाने के काम मे लगाया जाता है।

(iv) दिल्ली के बाहरी व दूर के क्षेत्र जहा सामान्यत अपराधियो के विद्यमान होन की सम्भावना होती है विशेष हथियार बन्द गश्त लगाई जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सामरिक महत्व के स्थानो पर घडसवार पुलिस गश्त तथा नाकेबन्दी आयोजित की जाती है।

(v) अपराधियो के छिपने के स्थानो पर छापे मारने का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(vi) पुलिस कण्ट्रोल रूम के वाहनो द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रो मे नियमित रूप से रात दिन गश्त लगाई जाती है। इसका तात्पर्य सहायता के लिए किये गये आह्वान पर तुरन्त कार्य करके जनता के विश्वास को सुदृढ करने के लिए सूचना को तुरन्त एकत्रित करना तथा प्रसार को सुनिश्चित करना है।

(vii) जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए समय समय पर अपराध निरोधक सप्ताह आयोजित किए जाते है।

चमड़े की वस्तुएं बनाने वाली विदेशी कम्पनियां

4212 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) देश मे चमडे की वस्तुओ का व्यापार करने वाली विदेशी कम्पनिया कितनी है और वे कितनी अवधि से चल रही है और वे कौन कौनसी वस्तुओ का उत्पादन कर रही है

(ख) इन विदेशी कम्पनिया द्वारा कितनी पूजी लगाई गई थी और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन चमडे की वस्तुओ का व्यापार करने वाली कम्पनियो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मेसर्स बाटा शू कम्पनी प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता ही एक ऐसी विदेशी कम्पनी है जो देश मे चमडे की वस्तुओ का व्यापार कर रही है। ये चमडे के जूते बना रही है। कम्पनी की स्थापना 1931 मे हुई थी।

(ख) मे० बाटा शू कम्पनी प्रा० लि० का कुल निवेश जैसा कि इसकी कुछ शुद्ध आस्तियो से पता लगता है 31-12-1971 को 27 63 करोड रु० है।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन सेटो के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस देना

4213 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश मे टेलीविजन सेटो के निर्माण के लिए किसी इकाई को लाइसेंस दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा, कितनी पूंजी लगाई जायेगी और प्रस्तावित इकाई की क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में एक यूनिट से टी०बी० सेट निर्माण के लिये एकमात्र आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, जिससे 25,00 टी० वी० सैट प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

सम्भवत: इस यूनिट में 75 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा और उद्योगकर्ता इसमें लगभग 8 लाख रुपये लगायेगा।

Infiltration of Bihari Muslims into Indian Territory

4214. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Bihari Muslims" from Bangladesh have infiltrated into India during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, 85 such persons have been arrested during the period September to November, 1972. Information in respect of the other States is awaited. Utmost vigilance is maintained to check illegal infiltration of persons across the border.

Indigenous Technology in Industry

4215. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the major industries which have benefited by the development of indigenous technology?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A list of major industries, in which the development of indigenous technology is regarded as adequate, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4016/72.]

Mechanical Defects in A.I.R., Calcutta

4216. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many times news-broadcasting in Bengali had to be stopped due to mechanical defects in Calcutta Centre of A.I.R. during the last two months and how much time had been lost in this process in the course of news relayed from Delhi Station and the news directly broadcast from Calcutta Centre; and

(b) the steps taken to eliminate these defects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Due to mechanical defects during the last two months of October and November, news broadcast in Bengali on 12 occasions for a total duration of 18 min. 35 sec. The break-up of the time of the news-items lost in the news relayed from Delhi Station and the news directly broadcast from Calcutta is given below:—

(i) Interruption in the news relayed from Delhi; and

(ii) Interruption in news directly broadcast from Calcutta; 2 min. 30 sec.

(b) Preventive maintenance is carried out on a regular basis to minimise such mechanical defects.

Weak Transmitter of A.I.R. Calcutta

4217. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmitting apparatus is very weak in the Calcutta Station of A.I.R. and the news and other items transmitted from that Centre are not distinctly heard in Delhi and other places away from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the feebleness of broadcast from Calcutta Centre; and

(c) whether the listeners at Delhi can hear very distinctly the news and other items from Dacca Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The transmitters at Calcutta serve adequately their primary service range which comprises the Southern portion of the State of West Bengal and nearby areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shortwave transmitters at Dacca which carry External Service programmes can be heard at Delhi.

Government Advertisements to Small and Medium Newspapers

4218. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have meticulously implemented the declared policy of assisting the small and medium newspapers and journals by all means *viz.*, by providing them with Government advertisements and by liberally sanctioning the newsprint quota;

(b) if so, the total amount of money spent by way of giving Government advertisements to these papers during the last financial year with State-wise break-up; and

(c) which of the dailies, weeklies and other journals do not get Government advertisements and for what reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Small and medium newspapers and periodicals are used by Directorate of advertising and Visual Publicity for Central Government advertisements to the maximum extent feasible. Newsprint is allocated to newspapers in accordance with the policy framed every year with due regard to availability of indigenous and imported supplies.

(b) Rs. 81,23,400.00 during 1971-72. A statement giving Statewise break-up is attached.

(c) D. A. V. P. does not maintain any standing list of such newspapers and periodicals. Each request, as and when received, is considered, on merits, and the publication is used, as necessary for Central Government advertisements, if it fulfils the criteria laid down for the purpose.

In selecting newspapers and periodicals for different Government advertisements, the following considerations are kept in view:—

(i) effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 100 are not used);

(ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months uninterrupted publication is essential);

(iii) class of readership;

(iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics;

(v) other factors such as pulling power, production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds;

(vi) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

The political affiliation of a newspaper is not taken into account in placing Government advertisements. Papers belong-

ing to all political parties and supporting different shades of political opinion are used for Government advertisements. Advertisements are not issued, however, to such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

Statement

Statewise expenditure on small and medium newspapers and periodicals during the year 1971-72

S. No.	Name of State	Expenditure
		Rs
1	Punjab	2 66.295
2	Maharashtra	10,00.049
3	Jammu & Kashmir	9 .138
4	Chandigarh	22,204
5	Mysore	1.70.041
6	Goa	51 076
7	Kerala	1.65.152
8	Madhya Pradesh	4 75 950
9	Himachal Pradesh	9,604
10	Andeman Nicobar	8,604
11	Gujarat	3.81.621
12	Andhra Pradesh	4 72,808
13	Tripura	22,031
14	Tamil Nadu	4 71.945
15	Pondicherry	6.013
16	Bihar	3,87.506
17	Harvana	15,200
18	Assam	2,92,744
19	Manipur	7.217
20	Orissa	2.28.072
21	Uttar Pradesh	14.26.758
22	West Bengal	4.28,965
23	Delhi	11,08.825
24	Rajasthan	3,84,701
	TOTAL	81,22,400

व्यापारियों की सांठगांठ से व्यापारियों द्वारा निःशुल्क टेलीफोन किए जाने का सत्कार

4219. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि व्यापारी कर्मचारियों को साथ मिलाकर बिना चार्ज के टेलीफोन करते हैं और इस प्रकार सरकार को उचित देय राशि का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस आशय के प्रस्ताव का सारांश क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) सरकार को यह मालूम है कि कुछ धूर्त व्यक्ति डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करके मुफ्त टेलीफोन कालें कर सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस धोखाधड़ी की प्रक्रिया में ऐसी कोई बात अस्पष्ट नहीं है जिसकी आगे और जांच के लिए कोई कमेटी बैठाई जाए।

Stay of ICS/IAS and other Central Services Officers in Delhi for more than Five Years

4220. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers belonging to ICS/IAS and other Central Services above the rank of Deputy Secretary, who have worked in Delhi for more than five years;

(b) their names and designations; and

(c) whether any action is contemplated to send back these officers to their parent service or State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 85.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4017/72]

(c) "Though the normal tenure of officers above the rank of Deputy Secretary is five years, extensions of tenure are allowed in exceptional circumstances in the public interest. Such officers revert to their parent cadres on the expiry of their extended tenure. Hitherto, the tenure rule was not being enforced in the case of officers holding posts of Additional Secretary and above. Till recently, the tenure rule was also not being enforced in the case of officers earmarked for the Central Administrative Pool, which has now been abolished. The manner of applying the tenure rule to all such cases in a phased manner is under the consideration of Government."

Election of Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi

4221. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Law Ministry has advised the Government that a Chief Executive Councillor should seek election to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi before completing six months in office: and

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting Chief Executive Councillor to continue in office without being elected and thus breaking convention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 does not envisage that a Chief Executive Councillor should seek election to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi before completing six months in office.

Surplus capacity in H.M.T. Plant

4222. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether H.M.T. surplus capacity in its Plants and if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): According to the production figures of 1971-72, the utilisation of developed capacities in the machine tool units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited was as high as 91 per cent The Watch Factory has also been running on maximum utilisation basis

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति, बिहार का सुझाव

4223. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति, बिहार ने पेंशन की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सुझाव भेजा है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) पेंशन के लिये आवेदन करने में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की कुछ श्रेणियों की दिक्कतों तथा उनके निराकरण के लिये कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये है, और मामला विचाराधीन है ।

बालयोगेश्वर की गतिविधियों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को दिया गया ज्ञापन

4224. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1972 के दूसरे या तीसरे सप्ताह से आर्य समाज के कुछ नेताओं का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल बालयोगेश्वर की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मन्त्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) माननीय श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले, अध्यक्ष, आर्य केन्द्रीय सभा, श्री प्रकाश त्यागी, संसद सदस्य, श्री, मार्गदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा दो अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रेमपाल सिंह रावत उर्फ बाल योगेश्वर तथा डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1972 को प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में विदेशी तत्वों की सहायता से राष्ट्रीय हित को प्रभावित करने वाली बाल योगेश्वर तथा डिवाइन लाइट मिशन की अवांछनीय गतिविधियां सीमा शुल्क तथा सम्बद्ध राजस्व कानून के अन्तर्गत अपराधों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित आरोप निहित है। इस सम्बन्ध में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 331 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

Telephone Connections in Patna City

4225. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone connections in Patna City;

(b) whether some applications for Telephone connections are under consideration of Telephone authorities; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the reasons for not providing them with Telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total number of telephone connections, Exchange-wise, in Patna were as follows as on 30th November 1972:—

Patna	5612
Rajindar Nagar	2702
Patna City	1216
Danapur	228

(b) Yes.

(c) Applications pending in different Exchanges on 30th November 1972 were as follows:—

Exchange	Waiting List	
	O.Y.T.	Non-O.Y.T.
Patna	20	246
Rajinder Nagar	—	33
Patna City	—	—
Danapur	—	—

In Patna Exchange, no connections are being released at present due to lack of exchange capacity. In other exchanges pending applications are already being processed for compliance.

अन्तरिक्ष की खोज के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना

4226. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तरिक्ष की खोज के लिए कोई पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान के लिये पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है ।

विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4227. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मंत्रालय की विभागीय परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों में भी यही सुविधा न देने के क्या कारण हैं और वहां यह सुविधा कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) विद्यमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित मंत्रालयों तथा उनके सम्बद्ध व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न विभागीय परीक्षाओं में विभागीय मैनुअलों, संहिताओं इत्यादि जिनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद उपलब्ध है से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों समेत कुछ प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर में हिन्दी का वैकल्पिक प्रयोग प्राधिकृत किया जाता है। यह मंत्रालय प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के साथ विचार करके उनके द्वारा आयोजित सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में मैनुअलों, संहिताओं इत्यादि के हिन्दी अनुवादों की प्रतीक्षा किये बिना हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग को प्राधिकृत करने में निहित समस्याओं का पता लगा रहा है। इन प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त डाक तथा तार विभाग, आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय तथा कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने विभागीय मैनुअलों,

महिताओं इत्यादि जिनका हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी उपलब्ध नही है, से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों समेत सभी पत्रों के सम्बन्ध मे अपनी विभागीय परीक्षाओं मे हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग के आदेश दिये है। वित्त मत्रालय (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग), रेलवे (रेलवे बोर्ड), शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण, पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मत्रालयो और खान विभाग भी इसी आधार पर आदेश जारी करने के लिये सिद्धान्त रूप से सहमत हो गये है। यह मत्रालय अन्य मत्रालयो/विभागो से आग्रह कर रहा है ताकि वे भी कृषि मत्रालय इत्यादि के समान स्वीकृति प्रदान करे।

Mobile Post Office

4229. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide Post Boxes at all the places where the Mobiles Post Office Van stops so that the letters can be posted before the Van arrives and the people do not have to wait for the van just to post letters; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Check on the Growth of Monopoly Houses

4230 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that slow pace of Industrial development during the past two decades is mainly due to our failure to prevent concentration of income and wealth and growth of monopolies in our country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check and ban the big monopoly houses in development programme of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). A substantial industrial base has been created in the country over the past two decades. Government do not agree that the overall pace of industrial development has been slow or that its pace can be determined by a single cause. Government have in any case initiated a number of measures for curbing concentration of economic power including the revised licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Allocations of Fund for Telecommunication Development in Fifth Plan

4231 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of funds sought for the Telecommunication development in the Fifth Plan and

(b) whether the amount will be more than double the Fourth Plan outlay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) The total amount of funds sought for the telecommunication developments in the Fifth Plan is about Rs 1359 Crores The Fifth Plan is in formulative stage and these figures are tentative.

(b) Yes The above amount is more than double the revised Fourth Plan outlay which is Rs 488 76 Crores.

दैनिक "अवन्तिका" (उज्जैन) को विज्ञापन

4232. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि "दैनिक अवन्तिका" (उज्जैन) को भविष्य मे विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या नीति अपनायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : सरकार की प्रचार आवश्यकताओ के पूरा करने के लिये जब भी आवश्यक होता है इस समाचार पत्र का विज्ञापन जारी किये जाते है ।

सराय-रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली, में दगो और छुरेबाजी की घटनाए

4233. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सराय-राहिल्ला मे गत तीन महीनो मे हुए दगा चोरियो और छुरेबाजी की घटनाये पिछले छ महीनो की अपेक्षा अधिक हुई है और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) . (क) गत तीन महीनो के दौरान दगे और चोरियो की घटनाओ मे पिछले 6 महीनो की अपेक्षा मे वृद्धि दिखाई देता है । किन्तु वहा छुरेबाजी की घटनाओ मे कोई वृद्धि नही हुई ।

सूचित किये गये आकडे इस प्रकार है —

	तीन महीने 1-9-1972 से 30-11-72 तक	छ महीने 1-3-72 से 31-8-72 तक
दगे	9	6
चोरी	131	136
छुरेबाजी	शून्य	शून्य

(ख) स्थानीय पुलिस व उसके विभिन्न स्रोत सतर्क रहे थे तथा सूचना एकत्रित करने के लिये उपाय किये गये थ । प्रभावित क्षेत्रो मे विशेष रोकथाम गश्त तनात की गई थी । उस क्षेत्र मे विशेष हथियारबन्द गश्त भी लगाई गई । सहायता के लिये किये गये आह्वान पर तुरन्त प्रतिक्रिया करने जनता के विश्वास को सुदृढ करने हेतु सूचना को तुरन्त एकत्रित करने तथा प्रचार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम से वाहन गश्त लगाए है । अपराधियो के छिपने के स्थानो मे छापे मारने का भी आयोजन किया जाता है ।

भारत मे विदेशी मिशनरी

4234. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** . क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि इस समय भारत मे कितने विदेशी मिशनरीज कार्यरत है ?

गृह मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) पहली जनवरी 1972 को उनकी सख्या 5053 थी ।

Issue of Licences for setting up of Industries in Palamau District (Bihar)

4235 **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the parties to whom Industrial Licences have been issued for big scale industries in Bihar during the last three years,

(b) the names of parties to whom Industrial Licences have been issued for big scale Industries in Palamau District during the period, and

(c) the number and names of Industries which will start production up to July 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) During 1969 1970 and 1971 54 Industrial Licences were issued for location of industries in Bihar District-wise details of letters of intent and industrial licences issued are not

being maintained. Details of all industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and Monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) As the setting up of the industry is the responsibility of the holder of the licence, Government cannot indicate with certainty the period when particular projects will commence production.

Issue of Licences to large House for setting up of Industries in Bihar and U.P.

4236. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for expansion of Industries belonging to 20 large Industrial Houses under which increased production will start in 1973; and

(b) the names of the industries which are in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period 1st January, 1970 to 30th September, 1972, 35 industrial licences for substantial expansion were issued in favour of the 20 Larger Industrial Houses of which one relates to Bihar and one to Uttar Pradesh, the items of manufacture being coal and sugar respectively. As the completion of the expansion is the responsibility of the holders of licences, Government cannot indicate with certainty the period when particular projects will commence production.

Development of Palamau District and Chhotanagpur Division of Bihar during Fifth Plan

4237. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Palamau district in Bihar in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount allotted to other Districts of Chhotanagpur division in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The outlays on the Fifth Five Year Plan are still to be determined.

Foreign help in manufacture of Transmission Euipment at Naini

4238 SHRI M M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to seek help in manufacture of the latest model of transmission equipment at Naini from some of the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose help has been sought, the nature of help sought and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Transmission Factory, Naini, is at present manufacturing long distance transmission equipment of the same type as has been under manufacture in I.T.I.'s Bangalore factory, and which is used in the country's telecommunication network. The know-how for manufacture of this type of transmission equipment is available with the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, and no foreign help has so far been sought from any quarter.

Delhi Telephone Department Expansion Plan

4239. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to delay on the part of local bodies and the Delhi Development Authority to transfer land for cons-

truction of Telephone Exchanges, the expansion plans of the Delhi Telephone Department are hampered; and

(b) if so, the present position and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) D. D. A. and Municipal Authorities have been asked for the allotment of suitable sites for a number of proposed Telephone Exchanges but tney have intimated that the lands will be earmarked on the finalisation of the Development Plans. No allotment has been made so far. Cases are being pursued with the D. D. A. and the Municipal Corporation vigorously for early finalisation.

Auto-Telephone Exchange in Kerala

4240. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no automatic telephone exchange in Punalas in Quilon District of Kerala State;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the public in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which an automatic telephone exchange is likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no place called Ponalas and it is presumed that the question relates to Punalur. Punalur has no automatic-telephone exchange. There is a manual exchange of 300 lines.

(b) Request for automatisation of telephone exchange at Punalur has been received from Punalur Atheletic Club and Communist Party of India.

(c) Due to shortage of equipment there is no proposal for automatisation of Punalur telephone exchange at present. Automatisation may be possible when the second telephone switching factory goes into production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Industrial Development of Kerala in comparison of Neighbouring States

4241 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite availability of raw materials and generation of electricity, the industrial progress of Kerala State is very low as compared to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore;

(b) whether lack of financial resources is one of the reasons blocking the industrial progress in the State;

(c) whether Central financing institutions are showing poor interest for the development of Kerala State; and

(d) whether Government have examined the causes for the tardy growth of industries in the State and its backwardness and if so the outcome thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Kerala, along with Tamil Nadu and Mysore, has not been identified as a backward State in the Pande Working Group Report.

(b) to (d). Central Financing Institutions have shown interest in the development of Kerala.

5 out of the 10 districts of the State have been selected for concessional Finance Schemes of Central Financing Institutions and 3 out of these have been selected for the 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme. The Rural Industries Projects Scheme has been extended to 2 districts and will be extended to 2 more in the 5th Five Year Plan.

The Kerala State Financial Corporation has assisted small scale units to the extent of Rs. 602.27 lakhs. Besides,

both IDBI and IFCI have been active in Kerala having sanctioned financial assistance of the order of Rs. 1421 lakhs and Rs 51 lakhs respectively. Further IDBI has carried out an industrial potential survey of Trivandrum district and set up the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited in the State.

Industrialisation in its nature is a time consuming process and needs to be carefully nurtured. The State and the Central Governments are paying full attention to this aspect and Central Government is extending assistance to locate some of the Central Projects in the State of Kerala.

Issue of Letters of Intent to Kerala

4242. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Letters of Intent have been issued to the Kerala State Government during the current Five Year Plan and the nature of industries for which the letters have been issued;

(b) how many of them have been converted into licences and the progress achieved in setting up these industries; and

(c) whether any of these industries are being set up in the backward Districts of the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) None, Sir. However, 25 letters of intent have been issued to the various public sector undertakings of the Government of Kerala during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 30th September, 1972. A list enumerating the items of manufacture to which the letters of intent relate is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4018/72].

(b) Three. They are at various stages of implementation.

(c) Three of these letters of intent relate to backward districts.

Issue of Licences in Kerala Districts for setting up of Industries

4243. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Districts in Kerala for which licences for the establishment of industries are under consideration of the Central Government; and

(b) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) District wise statistics relating to licence applications are not maintained. For the State of Kerala as a whole, 63 applications were pending as on 1st December, 1972

(b) Every effort is being made to decide the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

Utilisation of Funds for Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates in Kerala

4244. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire approved outlay for 1972-73 in respect of small scale industries and Industrial Estates in Kerala State is expected to be fully utilised during the current/financial year;

(b) the progress of the works in respect of small scale industries as well as Industrial Estates, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Against a total outlay for Village & Small Industries of Rs. 208

lakhs approved by Planning Commission for the State of Kerala for 1972-73, the following expenditure is expected to be incurred during 1972-73:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Small Scale Industries	71.04
Industrial Estates	27.00

(b) 12682 small scale units have been registered with the State Director of Industries by 31st December, 1971. The position regarding industrial estates is as follows:—

(i) Total number of Industrial Estates	18
(ii) No. of sheds completed	533
(iii) No. of sheds allotted	476
(iv) No. of sheds occupied	451
(v) No. of personnel employed	3560
(vi) Value of production	Rs. 38 crores

बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को लाइसेंस देना

4245. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को गत तीन वर्षों में उद्योग चलाने के लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों से है। चूंकि बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों के लिये एक वर्ग के रूप में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था विद्यमान लाइसेंसिंग नीति में नहीं है, व जिनके लिये मध्यम, मुख्य अथवा भारी निवेश क्षेत्र में उद्योग चलाने हेतु सामान्यतः इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम के अधीन अलग से कोई जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

सरकारी समितियों को लाइसेंस देना

4246. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी सहकारी समितियों को नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क)	1969 . .	6
	1970 . .	19
	1971 . .	5
	योग . .	30

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Killing of a Security Force Personnel and other persons by underground Nagas during November, 1972

4248. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Security Force personnel was killed and eleven others injured by the underground Nagas on 14th November, 1972, at Zubza in Kohima; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) One Junior Commissioned Officer was killed

and twelve Other Ranks were wounded on November 14, 1972, when a convoy of the Security Forces was ambushed by the underground Nagas at milestone 33.3 on road Dimapur-Kohima in area 8 miles West North-West of Kohima.

(b) Curfew was imposed in ten villages around the place of occurrence. Civil police cordoned these villages for search and have undertaken investigations, which are still in progress.

The State Government are maintaining utmost vigilance against any attempt to disturb peace.

एम० सी० सी० की टीम के भारत के दौरे के समय क्रिकेट के मैचों का हिन्दी में आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करना

4249. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय क्रिकेट के मैचो का पूरा-पूरा आंखों-देखा हाल हिन्दी मे प्रसारित नही किया जाता है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है और क्या सरकार का विचार एम० सी० सी० की टीम के भारत दौरे के समय हिन्दी मे आंखो देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) हिन्दी मे आखो देखा हाल हिन्दी भाषी केन्द्रो द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

4250. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओ को असैनिक और सैनिक प्रतियोगिताओं/परीक्षाओं का माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सुविधाएं देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के अधीन सेवाओ मे परीक्षाओ द्वारा भर्ती के सम्बन्ध मे क्षेत्रीय भाषाओ के प्रयोग की शुरूआत वर्ष 1969 मे की गई थी, जब कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा मे बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयो—निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान मे अपने उत्तर, अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त, संविधान की आठवी अनुसूची मे वर्णित किसी भी भाषा मे लिखने का विकल्प दिया गया था । इसके साथ ही साथ, सघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा मे वर्ष 1964 मे निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर देने मे अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप मे मान लिया गया है । वर्ष 1971 से आशुलिपि की परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर लिखने तथा आशु लिपि परीक्षा में आशुलिपि का टेस्ट देने के लिये हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है । सिद्धान्त रूप से यह भी मान लिया गया है कि सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा मे 'अंकगणित' के प्रश्न पत्र के लिये वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप मे हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दी जाये । इसके अतिरिक्त संघ लोक सेवा आयोग वर्ष 1974 से अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा (बी) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा तथा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा की

योजना मे शामिल कुछ विषयो के सम्बन्ध मे अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शुरू करने के बारे में सहमत हो गया है ।

अन्य विषयो तथा परीक्षाओं मे जिनमे सैनिक सेवाओ मे भर्ती के लिये ली जाने वाली परीक्षायें भी सम्मिलित है, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी विकल्प के रूप मे अपनाये जाने के प्रश्न पर उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं से प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि मे रखते हुये विचार किया जा सकेगा ।

Idle Capacity in Wagon Industry

4251. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the wagon production capacity in the country that remained idle during each of the last three years indicating the installed capacity and actual production during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The requisite information is as under:—

Year	Installed capacity	Production	Idel capacity %
	(Nos. in terms of 4 wheelers)		
1969	33,869	12,169	64
1970	33,869	10.489	68
1971	33.869	8.016	76

Manufacture of Electric Typewriter by Hindustan Teleprinters

4252. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken for granting a licence for manufacturing Electric Typewriters to the Hindustan Teleprinters;

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes;

(c) the indigenous and foreign components in the contemplated typewriter; and

(d) at what stage the proposal stands at present and by what time manufacture is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M|s. Hindustan Teleprinters are already registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of Electric Typewriters for an annual capacity 500 Nos. to begin with. This capacity will be stepped up to 4000 Nos. per annum in the course of the next four years. The ultimate capacity will be 12000 Nos. per annum.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the scheme together with the indigenous and foreign component are given below:

(i) Annual capacity	500 Nos p.a. (to begin with)
(ii) Requirement of capital goods :	Imported Indigenous 1 35 lakhs 1·57 lakhs
Total -	2 92 lakhs.
(iii) Annual requirements of imported raw meterials & Components	Components Rs. 29,000 Raw meterials Rs. 39,500

(d) The first batch of electric typewriters is expected to be available in early 1973.

Funds for National Small Industries Corporation

4253. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed that the funds of National Small Industries Corporation should be increased by enhancing its share capital;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has not approved this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration

Religious Conversations in North East Region

4254. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether there are complaints against the religious conversations for encouraging religious conversions in the North-East region; and

(b) if so, the proposed steps to prevent conversions and curb the activities of such religious conversations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received against religous conventions as such, though misgivings had been expressed about permitting foreigners to participate in religious functions organised as parts of centenary celebrations in Nagaland of the establishment of Baptist Churches. Existing legal provisions are adequate to deal with religious conversions by use of force, intimidation and fraudulent means.

Paper Mill in Madhya Pradesh

4255. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has revealed that there is enough bamboo in Madhya Pradesh to set up a new paper mill; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b). Pre-investment survey of Bastar area in M.P. was undertaken. The survey revealed that adequate raw materials were available for setting up a paper mill in that area. A letter of intent has accordingly been granted to a party.

Appointment of whole-time Members of National Committee on Science and Technology

4256. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA· Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Association of Scientific Workers of India has urged the Government to appoint whole-time members of the National Committee on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) Government has seen reports appearing in a section of the press that the ASWI has adopted a resolution urging Government to appoint whole-time members of the National Committee on Science and Technology. No formal request, as such, has, however, been received from ASWI.

(b). The Government does not presently contemplated any change in the composition of the present NCST. It is pos-

sible for members even under the present set up to work full-time for finite periods for specific tasks.

Scheme to diversify Agricultural Activities during Fifth Plan

4257. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to diversify the agricultural activities in the next five year plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and its effects on the growth of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Fifth Plan is in the process of formulation and no particular view in this regard has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Allegations against Haryana Chief Minister

4258. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the allegations made against the Haryana Chief Minister;

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the decision; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The allegations made against the Chief Minister of Haryana in the two memoranda submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, M.P., on the 27th October, 1971 and the 24th February 1972, are still under examination. A final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Research Development Corporation of India

4259. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation system on various posts|services is followed in the National Research Development Corporation of India for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community;

(b) if so, how many employees belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes communities have been promoted by seniority|recruited in the Corporation on various posts during last 3 years so as to give reservation benefit to the Scheduled Tribes community; and

(c) if not, the steps Government proposed to take to create reservations in the Corporation and upto what time the reserved vacancies/posts will be filled up by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, but the reservation orders do not apply to Officers' posts, as they fall under the category "Scientific or Technical" *vide* Clause 7 page 4 (Brochure on "Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)."

(b) The information is as follows:—

Category	*Recruitment*		*Promotion*	
Class III	SC/ST	OC	SC/ST	OC
LDC	—	1	—	1
Stenotypist	—	2	—	—
Assistants	—	—	—	3
Class IV	—	—	—	—
U.D.C.	—	—	2	2

(a) Steps have been taken to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates according to Government regulations and recruitment will be made accordingly.

Reduction of Regional Imbalances during Fifth Plan

4260. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures proposed to be taken and the provisions to be incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for massive reduction of regional imbalances; and

(b) the institutional set-up contemplated to ensure effective implementation of the measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Approach to the Fifth Plan is still in the stage of finalisation. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the contemplated special measures the provisions to be incorporated in the Fifth Plan for reduction of regional imbalances and the institutional set-up necessary to ensure this objective

Documentary Film on Kumaran Asan Malayalee Poet

4261. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre with a request to produce a documentary film based on the life of the great Malayalee poet Kumaran Asan, in connection with his birth centenary in 1973;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Film Finance Corporation for financial assistance for the production of films based on Kumaran Asan's works; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir However, on the suggestion of the Kumaran Asan Memorial Committee, a proposal to make a documentary film on Kumaran Asan is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of the Bhabha Committee (1965) Recommendations on Electronics

4262. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Electronics industry in the country;

(b) whether Government have given any serious attention to the report submitted by the Bhabha Committee in 1966; and

(c) if so, the time by which its recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c) The Electronics Industry in the country has been developing rapidly The Bhabha Committee had made an assessment that in 1964-65 the total annual production in this industry, consisting of electronic devices and components, was Rs 30 5 crores This annual turnover has stepped upto Rs 175 crores in 1970-71. Though the total production is only marginally different from the predictions in the Bhabha Committee Report, there has been marked sectoral variation, in as much as the production of consumer electronic items has been twice the predictions of the Bhabha Report and the production of professional electronic equipment has been only to the extent of half the predictions. The sectoral physical targets set out in the Bhabha Report thus need reconsideration. Further, since the completion of the Bhabha Committee Report in 1965 there have been significant developments in electronics which is a fast moving field with a high rate of obsolescence. The development of new materials, advances in Solid State electronics with the miniaturisation involved etc. has considerably altered the possibilities

in many areas *e.g.* computers, etc. There is thus need for considerable re-valuation and updating.

Government accepted all the recommendations made by the Bhabha Committee. For advising the Government in the implementation of the recommendations an Electronics Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of late Dr. V. A. Sarabhai in June 1966.

Recognizing the importance of developing an integrated and self reliant electronics industry in the country and the need for rapid progress in this regard, Government constituted a separate Department of Electronics with effect from June 1970. In February 1971 Government constituted the Electronics Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. G. K. Menon, F.R.S.

The Electronics Commission has made a detailed study of the recommendations contained in the Bhabha Committee Report. Whilst Government have accepted the Bhabha Committee Report in full in its basic approach the details in it cannot be regarded as absolute from the view point of implementation. The Electronics Commission has taken up the task of providing implementation strategies. The Information Planning and Analysis Group (IPAG) of the Electronics Commission at Bombay is making in depth analysis and studies of a variety of areas in electronics. This Group has already prepared over twenty reports. Additionally, expert technical panels have also been constituted in specific areas of importance, like electronic desk calculators, glass bulb and picture tubes for television, connectors, ferrites, semiconductors and mini-computers.

Now that expert views on implementation in several important areas are available, steps are being taken by the Electronics Commission for effective accomplishment of these in several areas. Considerable attention is also being paid to the development of indigenous knowhow through appropriate R and D. In January 1973 the Electronics Commission is organising a National Seminar on R and D in electronics.

Difficulties Experienced in the Implementation of Fourth Plan

4263. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain impediments came in the way of the implementation of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that the same impediments do not reappear at the time of the implementation of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal Document placed before the Parliament on 22nd December, 1971, and discussed in the House on 5th and 6th April, 1972.

(b) Action has been initiated on some of the corrective measures indicated in the Document itself such as:

(i) High priority being given to optimum utilisation of capacity;

(ii) Undertaking detailed exercises for identifying the measures necessary to increase output in public and private sector industries;

(iii) Greater emphasis on export promotion;

(iv) Import substitution to proceed with greater urgency;

(v) Issue of detailed guidelines to State Governments and Central Ministries to ensure greater financial discipline;

(vi) Setting up Planning machinery at State level;

(vii) Introducing multi-level planning including district planning;

(viii) Building up a data and information system;

(ix) Monitoring of selected sectors to watch implementation;

(x) Assessing shortage of basic materials and undertaking suitable measures to remove shortages;

(xi) Taking measures for removing transport bottlenecks.

Growth of Milk Industry

4264. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of schemes for providing assistance for the growth of milk industry in the shape of import of machinery, spares and equipment, raw materials, imported as well as indigenous, packing material, movement facilities, loans etc.; and

(b) whether Government have surveyed potential areas in regard to availability of milk for setting up of products plants to meet growing requirements of milk scarcity areas and urban centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The keynote on the growth of the milk industry in the 5th Plan is to increase milk production rapidly by an aggressive cross-breeding programme through a package proposal of improving the breed and making available high yielding milch animals to the farmers.

Dairy equipment and machinery, by and large are being manufactured in the country. Such of those items of equipments and spares, which are not produced in the country and are required by the Dairy Industry are considered for import.

To meet the growing requirements of milk in the four urban cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, Government have already launched a massive milk marketing and dairy development programme commonly known as 'Operation Flood' designed to increase the milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies.

Distribution of milk to the urban population has a priority over the milk products manufacture. Wherever surplus fluid milk is available, all encouragement is being given for setting up product factories to meet the growing requirements of the milk scarcity areas.

Industrial Undertakings of 75 Large Houses proposed to be brought under Joint Sector

4265. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 15th November, 1972 regarding definition of Joint Sector and state:

(a) which are the specific industrial undertakings owned by big business and in particular the 75 houses named by the Monopolies Commission, in which loans and debentures advanced by public financial institutions have been or are proposed to be turned into equity shares;

(b) whether in view of the Tatas' preference for joint sector, the Telco, Tisco and other Tata Undertakings are going to be turned into joint sector; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Following the acceptance by Government of the concept of joint sector, enunciated by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, whereby the public financial institutions would have the option for conversion of loans and debentures advanced by them to the industrial undertakings into equity, the public financial institutions have started imposing a condition to this effect in the grant of loans by them to the industrial undertakings. The question of exercise of option for conversion of such loans into equity would be considered by the institutions only after the projects have reached the stage of profitable operations. As the institutions have introduced such conditions only recently, the question of exercise of the option has not arisen so far.

(b) and (c) Decisions for conversion of loans into equity will be taken by public financial institutions in industrial cases after considering the circumstances of each case.

Review of Letters of Intent/Licences issued to 75 Large Houses

4266 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 56 on 15th November, 1972 regarding review of licences and letters of intent issued during 1970 71 and 1971 72 and state

(a) the particulars of licences who have been warned, or whom final extension has been given or extension refused or whose licences have been revoked or cancelled, and

(b) whether the position has been or is proposed to be reviewed with regard to the progress made in cases of Letters of Intent or Licences given to the 75 large houses named by the Monopolies Commission if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Particulars of licenses who have been warned or to whom final extension has been given|refused are not generally disclosed The particulars of licences revoked or cancelled are published regularly in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import Licences and Export Licences' the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade' Copies of these publications are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(b) The progress made in cases of letters of intent and licences given to large Houses is reviewed as in other cases, in the manner stated in the reply given to Starred Question referred by the Hon Member.

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को दिये गये ऋणों का गबन

4267. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के माध्यम से बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को 6 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया था, और

(ख) क्या संघ के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में 50 लाख रु० का गबन किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को ऋण दिया था जिसमें से 5 46 करोड़ रुपये की राशि 31–3–1972 को संघ पर बकाया थी ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ का विकेन्द्रीकरण

4268. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के निदेशक मण्डल ने 5 अक्टूबर, 1972 को हुई अपनी बैठक में अपना विकेन्द्रीकरण करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ श्रमिक संघ ने इस निर्णय का विरोध किया है तथा निदेशक मण्डल को भंग करने तथा संघ को सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में लिये जाने की मांग की है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Request from Rajasthan Government to change the name of village Bairath

4269. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sought the permission of the Government of India to change the name of village Bairath of Mahabharat fame in Jaipur District to Virat Nagar;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have acceded to the request; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan, who had sought approval of Government of India in regard to change in the name of village 'Bairath' to 'Virat Nagar', were requested in January, 1972, to furnish evidence in support of the claim that the village was known as Virat Nagar in ancient times. The reply of the State Government was received only a few days ago and the material furnished by them is being examined.

Exchanges proposed to be set up during Fourth Plan Period

4270. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan Period; and

(b) the number of exchanges set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan provided for the installation of 1500 additional telephone exchanges and augmenting the exchange capacity by 5.65 lakh lines.

(b) So far during the 4th Plan period 834 additional telephone exchanges have been set up and 2.76 lakh exchange lines have been added upto 30th September, 1972.

Expenditure incurred on Public Undertakings Advertisements

4271. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by the Central Government public undertakings on newspaper advertisements in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the amounts paid for this work to private advertising agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

Public Undertakings Advertisements to Newspapers

4272. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first ten newspapers which received the highest quantum of advertisements from various public sector undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of money received by each newspaper for these advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

बिहार में संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में उद्योगों का विकास

4273. **श्री मधुकर :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संयुक्त उद्यमों के रूप में उद्योगों के विकास हेतु बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है,

(ख) क्या यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है,

(ग) यदि हां तो योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी बिहार औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में समय समय पर रिपोर्ट मंगाने की व्यवस्था की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की न तो इस प्रकार की कोई योजना मिली है और न राज्य सरकारों से औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में समय समय पर रिपोर्टें मांगने का ही कोई प्रस्ताव है। फिर भी बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत कैप्रोलैक्टम, अमोनिया सल्फेट, काच की बोतलें, बीयर, पार्टिकल बोर्ड, आक्सीजन और एसिटीलीन, सोडा ऐश और अमोनियम क्लोराइड का निर्माण करने के लिए 1972 में 6 आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किये है, जिन पर विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से समय समय पर परामर्श किये जा रहे हैं।

बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक उद्योगों की स्थापना

4274. **श्री मधुकर :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है,

(ख) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि बिहार में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश का अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये,

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार में गैर सरकारी पूंजी के विस्तार के क्या कारण है और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में बिहार में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ). चौथी योजना के दौरान बिहार राज्य में लगभग 15 केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने/स्थापित करने के लिए लगभग 800 करोड़ रु० परिव्यय करने का विचार किया गया है। इसके साथ ही चौथी योजना में मध्यम तथा बड़े उद्योगों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा 7 करोड़ रु० परिव्यय किये जाने का संकेत मिला है।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में, वर्ष 1969, 1970, 1971 और 1972 के प्रथमार्ध में बिहार राज्य के लिए 57 लाइसेंस और 39 आशयपत्र जारी किये गये है। लाइसेंस/आशयपत्र के लिए अनेक आवेदन विचाराधीन भी है। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की उपर्युक्त औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर हुए वास्तविक विनियोजन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

सरकार की नीति सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों का संतुलित विकास करने की है ।

बिहार में पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4275. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों के नाम क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से वहां स्थापित किये जा रहे उद्योगों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पाण्डे कार्यकारी दल ने बिहार को पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में से एक राज्य माना है । इस राज्य के दरभंगा, भागलपुर, चंपारन, पलामाऊ और सन्थाल परगना नामक छ जिलों को 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय राज्य सहायता के लिए चुना गया है, इनके अलावा सारन, पूर्णिया और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं की रियायती वित्त योजना के हकदार भी हैं, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण ने सीमेन्ट कोरला पेट्रो रसायन, वस्त्र, जूट की वस्तुएं, चीनी, एल्यूमिनियम, अभ्रक, मृदभाड, कागज, दुग्धशाला, उर्वरक, इस्पात आदि से संबंधित उद्योगों की परियोजनाओं को स्थापित करने का उल्लेख किया है, यह मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करे जिससे भारत सरकार, वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाएं और राज्य की अपनी प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं द्वारा उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहनों से पिछड़े इलाकों के इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने को उद्यमी आकृष्ट हों । चम्पारन, पलामाऊ, दरभंगा, सन्थाल परगना, भागलपुर, पूर्णिया जिलों में इंजीनियरी और रसायनिक वस्तुओं (कागज सहित) के निर्माण में लगे हुए एककों को वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती दरों पर लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) भारत सरकार को अभी तक इस प्रकार की किसी भी योजना का पता नहीं है ।

बिहार में बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक कारखानों को पुनः चालू करना

4276. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मध्यम तथा बड़े पैमाने के कितने औद्योगिक कारखाने गत एक वर्ष से बन्द पड़े है,

(ख) इसके कारण कितने मजदूर बेरोजगार हुए है,

(ग) इसके क्या कारण है, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ) सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का विकास

4277. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य लघु उद्योगों के विकास के मामले मे कई अन्य राज्यों से पिछडा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार मे लघु उद्योगों मे पूजी निवेश की गति क्या है और महाराष्ट्र मैसूर, गुजरात, पजाब और हरियाणा की तुलना मे इसकी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पांचवी योजना के दौरान बिहार मे लघु उद्योग के तीव्र गति से विकास के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, गुजरात, पजाब तथा हरियाणा मे लघु उद्योगो के बारे मे चौथी योजना परिव्ययं तथा किया हुआ व्यय इस प्रकार है —

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	चौथी योजना परिव्यय	1969–70 वास्तविक	1970–71 वास्तविक	1971–72 पूर्वानुमानित व्यय	1972–73 प्रस्तावित परि-व्यय	योग
1	बिहार .	385 00	42.31	60 78	78 79*	71.25**	253
2	महाराष्ट्र .	300 00	34.53	56.48	63 42	72 17	226
3	मैसूर .	125 00	18.72	11 59	15 51	15.00	60
4	गुजरात .	156.00	23.91	22.05	31 93*	88 12**	166
5	पंजाब .	783.15	139.53	115.42	67.40*	65.05**	387
6	हरियाणा .	353 00	40 27	45.69	51.65*	34.57**	172

*इन आंकड़ों से वास्तविक व्यय का पता चलता है ।

**इन आंकड़ों से पूर्वानुमानति व्यय का पता चलता है ।

(ग) और (घ). लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रस्ताव में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश में 2 लाख नए एकक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना बताई गई है । राज्यवार ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

Withdrawal of Accreditation of New 'Maratha' by PIB

4278. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau has recently withdrawn accredi-

tation of the New Delhi Correspondent of Bombay daily 'Maratha', and

(b) whether Government will lay complete records of exchange of all correspondence between the newspaper and the PIB and his Ministry regarding the staffs and working of this correspondent during the last three years ending November, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the relevant correspondence are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LD-4019/72]

राज्यो द्वारा प्रस्तुत विशेष रोजगार योजनाएं

4279. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यो द्वारा भेजी गई विशेष रोजगार योजनाओ के लिए चालू वर्ष मे 90 करोड रुपए की धनराशि मजूर की गई है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो विभिन्न राज्यो द्वारा भेजी गई योजनाओ की मुख्य बाते क्या है और अब तक कितने लोगो को नियमित तथा उचित रोजगार दिया गया है ?

योजना मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) : ग्रामीण तथा शहरी रोजगार चाहने वाले लोगो के लाभार्थ विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमो को तैयार करने के लिए जनसख्या के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय बजट 1972–73 मे 26 5 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि आवटित की गई थी। ऐसा करते समय यह मान लिया गया था कि राज्य सरकारे भी कम से कम इतनी ही मात्रा मे अतिरिक्त ससाधन जुटायेगी । सघ शासित क्षेत्रो को भी ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए 50 लाख रुपए की राशि आवटित की गई थी । कुछ राज्य सरकारो ने अतिरिक्त ससाधन जुटा सकने मे असमर्थता प्रकट की तथा अपने कार्यक्रम उसी सीमा मे तैयार किए जितनी कि केन्द्रीय सहायता मिली थी । राज्य सरकारो तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रो द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रस्तावो की जिनमे कि 42 2 करोड रुपए का परिव्यय लगेगा, योजना आयाग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी हे । आशा है कि इन कार्यक्रमो से 3 70 लाख रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होगें जिनम कि 11,000 इजीनियर भी शामिल है । इन योजनाओ की मुख्य बाते रोजगार के अवसर नामक पुस्तिका मे बताई गई है, जिसकी प्रतिया ससद के पुस्तकालय म उपलब्ध है तथा ससद सदस्यो मे परिचालित भी कर दी गई है ।

Reasons for Poverty in the Country

4280 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main reasons by which the acute property in our country prevails though Government have tried to adopt several measures to remove poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Poverty in India is the result of (1) under-development and (2) inequality The measures taken to develop the country and reduce inequality have shown some results but not enough to alter the situation basically It is therefore, proposed to considerably intensify efforts in this direction in the Fifth Plan

'Maratha' Accredited Correspondent in Delhi

4281 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state-

(a) since when the 'Maratha' daily of Bombay is maintaining a full-time accre-

dited correspondent in New Delhi cover ing the Central Government through PIB facilities,

(b) whether in Februarv, 1972 the Press Information Bureau received a letter from this newspaper informing it that the correspondent concerned covers only the two Houses of Parliament and not the Govern ment, and

(c) the reasons why Government failed to withdraw the accreditation facilities given to this correspondent immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The paper had an accredited correspondent in New Delhi from March 14 1969 to August 27 1972

(b) and (c) A letter from the Managing Director of Maharashtra Papers Private Ltd, Bombay, Proprietors of the paper, was received in April 1972 which *inter alia*, stated ShriDipak B R Chaudhari is our Delhi correspondent to cover the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sa bha He is not on our regular paid staff'

While action on this letter was under consideration Shri Chaudhari was found to have indulged in unprofessional con duct The matter was considered by the Central Press Accreditation Committee, on whose recommendation his accreditation was withdrawn

Alleged Involvement of a Press Correspondent as an Agent of Enemy Countries

4282 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Press Correspondent accredited to the Central Government, formerly working for "Basumati" and presently for "Maratha" was found to be an agent|informant of enemy countries, and

(b what are the reasons of failure of the Home Ministry and various Bureaus to keep the Press Information Bureau informed about the connections of this Journalist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) No Sir

(b) There was no such failure and the question does not arise

Nude and Provocative advertisements of Cabaret dancers in newspapers

4283 SHRMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether nude and provocative pic tures of cabaret dancers appear as adver tisements in almost all the newspapers in Delhi and other big cities,

(b) whether such advertisements have a harmful effect on the tender minds of younger generation, and

(c) if so whether Government propose to stop such advertisement in newspapers and journals and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Nude pictures are not published though the illustrations sometimes could be regarded as indecent and provocative and causing harmful effects This question will be examined in all its aspects, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other con cerned interests

(c) Appeals have been made to the newspaper industry to desist from pub lishing such advertisements Punitive ac tion is to be taken by the authorities un der the State Government concerned

Jobs for Educated Unemployed

4284 SHRI P VENKATESUBBALAH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes to provide jobs to educated unemployed have not made any headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gear up the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The schemes for educated unemployed were initiated in 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 12.07 crores was sanctioned for the following programmes;

(1) Expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education,

(2) Rural Engineering Surveys,

(3) Agro Service Centres,

(4) Expansion of consumer cooperative stores,

(5) Financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries.

(6) Advance action on investigation of road works in the Fifth Plan in the Central Sectors; and

(7) Setting up of design units for rural water supply. These being new schemes, it took some time for the Ministries for formulating programmes and sanctions could be issued only after November, 1971. A total of Rs 9.81 crores was finally released to the State Governments during the year for the implementation of these programmes. A provision of Rs. 41 95 crores has been made for the continuation and expansion of these programmes during 1972-73. The schemes already formulated in 1971-72 are in progress and it is expected that they would be fully implemented during 1972-73.

An amount of Rs. 20 crores for 1972-73 has also been ear-marked for financing schemes for the employment of scientists and engineers. The necessary schemes are being drawn up by different agencies who have a potential for such employment. The Department of Science and Technology also have constituted Panels of Scientists to formulate such schemes.

The schemes contemplated would generally include:—

(1) Surveys and investigations for irrigation and power projects,

(2) Natural Resources Survey,

(3) Research and Development Projects for Technological self-reliance,

(4) Training Programmes; and

(5) Self employment of scientists and technicians.

Schemes for the Scientists involving an outlay of Rs. 7 62 crores have already been approved by the Planning Commission.

Besides, several other schemes introduced by the Government and mentioned in the Planning Commission Broachure "Employment Opportunities" will also provided employment to educated unemployed of various categories.

The main reasons for the slow progress in utilization of the funds sanctioned under these schemes were the time taken for preparation of grade lines, formulation of programme, by Central Ministries and State Governments, and time taken to appoint the staff and organise administrative machinery

Even though it is too early to assess the exact impact of these schemes, the progress of these schemes is being constantly reviewed by the Ministries as well as the Planning Commission and all possible efforts are being made to effect expeditious implementation of the programmes.

Removing unemployment in States

4285. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1203 on 22nd November, 1972 regarding schemes submitted by States for removing unemployment and state.

(a) whether in the absence on an apex body at the State level to organise, monitor and guide the execution the schemes are being delayed and there is reported to be no follow-up agency for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITRSY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). These schemes have been initiated only to the current year. It is too early to make an assessment of their progress. The State Government's have recognised the importance of these programmes and have made their own arrangements at Government level to ensure implementation and co-ordination.

Use of Tear Gas Shells to Check Mass Agitations

4286. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of torch light on tear gas shells sets fire to it and the emission of gas from the shell ceases immediately;

(b) whether this weapon has become obsolete to control mass agitations; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Award on Chandigarh

4287. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in implementing the Prime Minister's award on Chandigarh in January, 1970;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the decision of the Central Government announced on the 29th January, 1970 Chandigarh has to remain a Union Territory for a period not exceeding five years. The next step is to undertake legislation under article 3 of the Constitution at the appropriate time to give effect to the decision.

Setting up of Small and Medium Industries for Employment of Rural People

4288. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for setting up more medium and small-scale industrial units to give employment opportunities to the rural poor has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A number of measures have been taken for promotion of medium and small scale industries on a decentralised basis to create employment opportunities in the semi-urban and rural areas including backward areas. The development programme, particularly for village and small industries, includes schemes for providing credit facilities supply of scarce raw materials, technical advice, factory accommodation, etc. During Fourth Plan period, concessional finance is being offered by financial institutions and a Central scheme of investment subsidy has also been initiated for promotion of medium and small scale industries in selected industrially backward areas. Details of some of the schemes for promotion of these industries are given in the Planning Commission brochure on 'Employment Opportunities', copies of which have been circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Annual Plan for Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for 1973-74

4269. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plans for Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States for 1973-74

have been submitted by the respective Governments to the Central Government for approval,

(b) if so the broad features of the plan of each State, and

(c) the decisions arrived at by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet furnished draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1973 74 Such proposals have been submitted by the Government of Kerala

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicatin the broad features of the draft Annual Plan proposals of Kerala for the year 1973-74.

(c) the draft proposals of the Government of Kerala were discussed in the Working Groups on 4th and 5th December, 1972 A final decision regarding the total outlay on the Annual Plan 1973-74 and its sectoral distribution will be taken shortly in further consultation with the State Government

Statement

1 *Broad features of the Kerala Annual Plan*—1973-74

(i) Financial outlay suggested by Kerala Government— Rs 75 66 crores

(ii) Physical targets suggested by the State Government under important sectors are indicated below —

Item	Unit	1973 74 Proposed target
I *Agriculture*		
(a) Foodgrains production	000 tonnes	1500
(b) Area under Minor Irrigation (net)	000 hectares	3 64
(c) Mechanised Boats	Nos	50
II Irrigation potential (net)	000 hectares	121 26
III *Power*		
(a) Electricity generated	MKWH	2684
(b) *Rural Electrification*		
Villages electrified (Addl)	No	100
IV *Transport & Communications*		
Roads (Surfaced)	000 Kms	10 40
V *General Education*		
(a) Enrolment—Classes I—V as percentage of population in age group 6—11	%	112
(b) Classes VI—VIII—age group 11—14	%	65
(c) Annual admission in Engineering colleges	No.	1046
VI *Housing*		
Low Income Group Housing	No.	300

Income from Commercial Services of A.I.R.

4290. SHRI N. K. P SALVE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from the various Stations name-wise of the All India Radio from Commercial Services during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have under their consideration any proposals to recommend reduction in the Radio/TV Licence fee in view of the income from the Commercial Services of the All India Radio; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. I T-4020/72].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of TV sets in Public and Private Sectors

4291. SHR N. K. P. SALVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity for the manufacture of TV sets of different sizes, both in Public and Private Sectors;

(b) the likely requirements of TV sets during the next three years in the country; and

(c) the minimum price at which the TV sets of different sizes would be available to public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The sanctioned capacity for TV sets of all screen sizes is over 2.8 lakh sets per annum. Of this, a capacity of 1,10,000 sets has been sanctioned in the organised (both private and public) sector, and of over 1,70,000 sets in the small scale sector.

(b) A demand projection study conducted by the All India Radio in 1969 had assessed the requirement of TV sets by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as 3,70,000 sets for TV sets priced at around Rs. 2,000/-, which is the current price range. On this basis and considering the TV sets already installed, the likely requirements for the next three years upto the end of 1975 would be over 3 lakhs; the demand is expected to double for TV sets priced at Rs. 1250—1500 each

(c) The present price of the TV sets, manufactured in the country, available to the public, exclusive of excise and sales tax etc., are as under:—

Screen Size	Price
25"/24"	Rs. 2,050
19"	Rs. 1,800.

To bring down the prices of TV sets, some of the important steps being contemplated are.—

(i) Gradual reduction in the prices of electronic components by setting up large volume production; components account for a substantial portion of the cost of television sets; in particular, Government is considering ways of bringing down the price of the TV picture tube which is the largest single item;

(ii) larger quantity production of TV sets, so that the supply is adequate for the demand, approvals have been given to a large number of parties, particularly in the small scale sector, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient commercial competition;

(iii) production of transistorised TV sets;

(iv) through the introduction of TV sets with small screens; there are technical/marketing aspects relating to small TV tubes/screens which are under examination and decision will be taken shortly.

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग में हुई हानि

4292. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग को चार हजार रुपए प्रतिदिन हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संस्था कब से घाटे में चल रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Small Scale Industries in Delhi Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

4293. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount distributed by the Central Government to small scale industrial entrepreneurs in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras regions separately, during the last three years; and

(b) the maximum amount of assistance given to a single entrepreneur during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Central Government does not disburse money to individual entrepreneurs.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Rotary Printing Presses etc., to Unemployed Science Graduates thorugh Government Agency

4294. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for providing Rotary Printing Presses, Fabricating and welding machines to the unemployed Science Graduates in the country through the agency of the Government; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Under the hire purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation, unemployed Science graduates among others can obtain machinery on hire purchase. No separate schemes for this category of persons have however, been drawn up by the National Small Industries Corporation.

Plan ftr improving Productivity in the Employing Units to provide employment to Engineers

4295. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently recommended to all the States a plan for improving productivity in the employing units to provide employment to Unemployed Engineers; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Among several schemes formulated with a view to providing employment to unemployed engineers and diploma-holders, the Government has launched a scheme this year which enables industries with a fixed capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or less to employ engineers and diploma-holders. According to the scheme, the Government pays a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 200/- for an engineering graduate and Rs. 125/- for a diploma-holder per mensem for a period of one year. Apart from providing employment to engineers and diploma-holders, this scheme will also help improve the productivity of the units to a considerable extent. After the expiry of the period of one year, the industrialists may absorb such engineers or diploma-holders who, in their opinion, would be useful to the unit. Others would have gained good experience that would enable them to take up self-employment ventures of their own.

As the scheme has been introduced only a few months ago, it is too early to assess its progress.

Mobilisation of Additional Resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan

4296. SHRI R. R SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were asked by the Centre to make serious efforts for mobilisation of additional resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether it has yielded any results; and

(c) to what extent the additional resources by the States have helped to finance the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to mobilise maximum additional resources for their Plans in order to accelerate the pace of development.

(b) and (c). The measures for additional resource mobilisation adopted so far by the State Governments and their enterprises are expected to yield about Rs. 657 crores by the end of the current financial year and about Rs. 996 crores during the Fourth Plan period, against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 1098 crores.

Expenditure incurred in connection with Visit of Science and Technology Team

4297. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of the Science and Technology Team led by Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development to Soviet Union; and

(b) names of the persons with their designations included in the team?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Rs. 55,608.00 Approximately.

(b) The names with designations of the members of the delegation are as under —

1.	Shri C. Subramaniam	Minister
2.	Madam C. Subramaniam	
3.	Dr. Y. Nayudamma	Director General & Secretary to the Govt. of India. C.S.I.R., New Delhi.
4.	Shri M. M. Sunil	Member, National Committee on Science & Technology, New Delhi.
5.	Dr. B. D. Tilak	Director, National Chemical Laboratory Poona & Member, National Committee on Science & Technology, New Delhi.
6.	Dr. A. K. Ghosh	Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industrial Development.
7.	Shri P. B. Krishnaswamy	P. S. to Minister.

Directory by Central Fod Technological Research Institute regarding Food manufacturing Units in India

4298. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has brought out recently a Directory containing consolidated information on more than 10,000 food manufacturing units in India;

(b) if so the information given in this directory; and

(c) how far this information will be useful for the food technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The directory gives information on names, addresses, telephone number, telegraphic address, products made, brand name and year of establishment of the manufacturing units Besides these, information has also been incorporated in the directory in regard to concerned Government Departments, research and training organisations, export promotion agencies, exporters of food products, suppliers and fabricators of food machinery and equipment. Indian food laws, Indian Standard Institution specifications for food products and important journals on food science and technology.

(c) Information will be useful for promotion of food industry and advancement of food technology in the country. It will also be useful to concerned Government officials, planning departments, research workers, consultancy firms and entrepreneurs in the field of food industry.

Filling up of Quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Direct Recruitment and Promotion

4299. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of office memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel from 1st January, 1971 to 1st November, 1972 regarding service matters, particularly with reference to the Schedu'ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how far they have facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to fill up the quota reserved for them in direct recruitment and promotion; and

(c) a copy each of the Office memorandum may be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (c). A copy each of the office memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel from 1st January 1971 to 1st November, 1972 regarding reservation/grant of facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of their appointment to posts/services under the Central Government are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4021/72].

(b) As a result of the reservations and various concessions provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and other instructions issued in this regard from time to time, the intake of candidates of these communities in services under the Government has been steadily increasing. It cannot however be stated as to exactly how far any particular instruction issued in this regard has facilitated the filling of the reserved quota.

Judgments delivered by Supreme Court and High Courts on Service matters

4300. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judgments delivered by the Supreme Court or the various High Courts since 1st January, 1972 regarding service matters;

(b) how far they have affected or facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services; and

(c) whether Government would place a copy each of the Judgments on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (c). The various Judgments of the Supreme Court/High Courts relating to service matters are published in the Services Law Reporter and other Law Journals. There are 25 Judgments of the Supreme Court and 46 Judgments of the various High Courts delivered since 1st January, 1972 relating to service matters published in the Services Law Reporter in its issues from January 1972 to December, 1972. As the number of Judgments is large it is not possible to obtain certified copies thereof from the various authorities concerned or from the Supreme Court/High Courts and to lay them on the Table of the House.

(b) The judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts regarding service matters cover a wide variety of service matters pertaining to various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments. The services under a State Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of that Government. It is not, therefore, possible to say exactly how far the judgments have affected or facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I & II Posts

4301. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Class I and II posts, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have special recruitment exclusively for them, so that the backlog is cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Reservations have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services/posts under the Government, as a proportion of the vacancies arising from time to time and not in relation to total strength of any cadre or service. In some categories of posts, all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being filled by candidates belonging to these communities. For example, from 1964 onwards, in IAS and IPS as also in Class I and II Central Services to which recruitment is made on the basis of IAS etc. examination, all the reserved vacancies are being filled up by candidates of these communities except in the 1971 Examination where there has been a shortfall in regard to Scheduled Tribes. However some of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and II posts particularly those requiring specialist and technical qualifications could not be filled by candidates belonging to these communities as the required number of candidates of these communities possessing the prescribed qualifications etc. and fit for appointment to the reserved posts were not available.

(b) and (c). According to the Supreme Court Judgment in the case of T. Devadasan versus Union of India and another, reservation in any recruitment year in excess of 50 per cent of the vacancies filled in that year would be *ultra-vires* the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution. The existing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers have almost reached the maximum permissible limit of 50 per cent. It would not, therefore, be possible to have a special recruitment restricted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only. The orders issued by Government regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, already provided that reserved vacancies which cannot be filled by candidates of these communities during a year should be carried forward to next three recruitment

years Also the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes can be utilised for Scheduled Tribes and vice versa in the last year of carry-forward

Difficulties experienced by Freedom Fighters of various Villages of Amritsar

4302 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation from the freedom fighters of village Margind pura and other villages of Amritsar was received in October, 1972 regarding the hardships they are facing in securing certificates in support of the imprisonment suffered by them and

(b) whether the matter has been looked into and if so the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise The State Government have issued instructions to all the Deputy Commissioners to afford every facility to the freedom fighters and other persons who have been awarded imprisonment for participating in the freedom struggle to obtain certificates in support of the imprisonment suffered by them

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना मे विदेशी ऋणो के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान शेष मे अन्तर की संभावना

4303. श्री बनशाह प्रधान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या योजना मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे विदेशी ऋणो के सबध मे भुगतान शेष मे लगभग 3,000 करोड रुपए का अन्तर रहने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) क्या योजना की अवधि मे घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पडे ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पाचवी योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण और अन्य सम्बन्धित अध्ययनो पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। अत इस प्रकार की कमी कितनी होगी, इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Directive issued to Film-Star Shri M. G. Ramachandran by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras

4304 SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a directive under Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been issued to the film star Mr M G Ramachandran by the Deputy Director of Enforcement Madras

(b) if so, the date of issue of the same

(c) whether any reply has been received from that person if so the details thereof, and

(d) the proposed follow up action taken or to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir A directive under sub section (2) of Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 was issued on 22nd August 1972 to Shri M G Ramachandran, by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras

(c) and (d) Replies received from Shri M G Ramachandran are under examination It will not be expedient to disclose further details as it may hamper investigation Based on results of the investigation appropriate action in accordance with the law will be taken

Functions and Responsibilities of Advisers of North Eastern Council

4305 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state the function and responsibilities of the various advisers of the North Eastern Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The Advisers are part of the Secretariat of the Council and function under the direction, supervision and control of the Chairman of the Council. Their functions and responsibilities will be evolved as the work of the Council progresses. For the present,—

(1) the Planning Adviser is expected to guide and supervise the Planning, Consultative and Statistical Wings of the planning side of the Council and to assist in the carrying out of the tasks laid down in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 4 of the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971.

(2) the Financial Adviser is to assist the planning side in examining and reviewing projects and schemes from financial point of view and to advise the house-keeping side in financial matters.

(3) The Security Adviser is to assist in the carrying out of the review of the public order and security position as laid down in sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Act.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा एक विदेशी से एक गैस रिवालवर तथा कैपसूलों का बरामद किया जाना

4306. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने नवम्बर, 1972 में एक विदेशी से विदेश में बनी एक गैस रिवालवर तथा कैपसूल बरामद किए थे ;

(ख) रिवालवर का क्या उपयोग किया गया तथा उसके बाद क्य परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) अभियोगी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) विशेषज्ञ मतानुसार शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 के अर्थ में अश्रुगैस रिवालवर अग्नेस्त्र है और कैपसूल बारूद हैं। जब इसका प्रयोग किया जायेगा तो आंखों से आंसू निकलेंगे ।

(ग) शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया, अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और कैपसूलों सहित रिवाल्सवर पुलिस ने अधिकार में ले ली । मामला शीघ्र न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत किया जायगा ।

Sick Industrial Units

4307. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial units in the country in the large and middle sector which have been declared "sick" upto 31st July, 1972 or which are on the verge of closing down; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to rehabilitate such units in order to save thousands of workers from unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no prescribed procedure whereby industrial units on the verge of closing down may be declared as "sick". However, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Government have adequate powers to investigate into the affairs of scheduled industrial undertaing whenever there is unjustified fall of production or the unit is being managed in a manner detrimental to "public interest" and also to takeover such units under the provisions of the said Act with a view to their rehabilitation.

Nomination to various Committees by Delhi Administration

4308. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has not nominated its members to the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee and Delhi Transport Corporation for a pretty long time affecting the efficiency of these bodies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 as applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi nominations on the Board of the Delhi Transport Corporation are to be done by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport and the Delhi Administration has been represented on the Board by the Director of Transport, Delhi right from its establishment with effect from the 3rd November, 1971 As regards the Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee the Lt Governor, Delhi nominated S/Shri J M Dave, Adviser (PHE), Ministry of Health & Family Planning, Government of India and B P Varma, Public Health Engineer, Delhi Administration, in place of S/Shri T Durai Raj and B P Sharma respectively since transferred, to be the members of the said Committee with effect from the 3rd October, 1972

दिल्ली में डाक वितरण

4309. श्री सज्जन सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के विभिन्न स्थानों में डाक वितरण के समय में समानता नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में कितनी-कितनी बार डाक बांटी जाती है; और

(ग) डाक वितरण के लिए निर्धारित समय में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस बारे में समानता लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गए हैं। अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) व्यवस्थित शहरी इलाके में गैर रजिस्ट्री डाक वस्तुओं की डिलीवरी दिन में तीन बार दी जाती है और जिन वस्तुओं का हिसाब रखा जाता है जैसे रजिस्ट्री, पार्सल और मनीआर्डर, उन वस्तुओं की डिलीवरी डाकियों के जरिए दिन में एक बार दी जाती है । देहाती इलाकों में डाक की डिलीवरी दिन में सिर्फ एक बार दी जाती है । यह डिलीवरी सभी तरह की डाक वस्तुओं की मिली-जुली होती है और सभी श्रेणियों की डाक की डिलीवरी एक ही वक्त दी जाती है । क्षेत्र-वार जो डाक-डिलीवरियां, दी जा रही हैं, उनका एक विवरण पत्र सभापटल पर रखा जाता है । (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—4022/72)

(ग) विभिन्न बस्तियों में डाक डिलीवरी की संख्या में भिन्नता के प्रमुख कारण हैं, डाक-वस्तुओं की मात्रा, यातायात के साधन और विभिन्न डाकघरों की उनके वितरण स्थानों से दूरी/उपर्युक्त कारणों में जब-कभी कोई परिवर्तन आता है तो अपेक्षानुसार डाक-व्यवस्था में संशोधन कर दिया जाता है । चूंकि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ये आधारभूत कारण एक जैसे नहीं हैं, जिनके आधार पर यह निर्धारित किया जाता है कि डिलीवरी कितनी बार दी जाए, इसलिए डिलीवरी की संख्या भी एक जैसी नहीं हो सकती ।

इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्री, बंगलौर से [illegible] खरीद

4310. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री से दोषपूर्ण क्रास बार उपकरण सप्लाई करने के कारण मुआवजा मांगा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि का मुआवजा मांगा गया है तथा इस पर इसी कम्पनी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) और (ख). ऐसे क्रासबार स्विचिंग उपस्कर, जो कि विहित मानकों के अनरूप नहीं थे, की आपूर्ति (सप्लाई) के मामलो पर इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर से सम्पर्क किया गया था जिनका उत्तर था कि, उनके द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए उपस्कर विदेशी सहयोगकर्त्ता अर्थात् बेल्जियम की बैल टैलीफोन मैन्यु-फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत डिजाइनो के अनुसार निर्मित थे। बैल टैलीफोन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा, डाक-तार विभाग को सप्लाई किए गए क्रासबार उपस्कर के सुधार के मामले में पर कम्पनी के साथ विचार किया गया था और इस संबंध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। बैल्जियन कम्पनी द्वारा डाक-तार विभाग को सप्लाई की गई क्रासबार स्विचिंग उपस्कर की 48,000 लाइनों के सुधार की लागत कम्पनी द्वारा स्वयं वहन की जायेगी। इन मिलों डाक-तार विभाग और इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के इंजीनियरों का एक संयुक्त दल (टास्क फोर्स) इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के सभी उत्पादनों में सुधार के उपाय सुझाने के लिए विचार कर रहा है।

T.V. Facilities at Jaipur

4311. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Television facilities at Jaipur to cover the Rajasthan area; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a T.V. Station at Jaipur during the Fifth Plan is under consideration.

Arms Licence to former Rulers for Prohibited Bore Arms

4312. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of issuing licences for the prohibited bore arms to the ex-Rulers as a special case; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The Government of India have decided that each former Ruler or ex-exemptee member of his family, may be allowed to retain one prohibited bore weapon of any category, under a licence, subject to the condition that (i) such weapon has already been held by the ex-exemptee in the past under the exemption; and (ii) the concession of retaining the prohibited bore weapon should be personal to him/her and it shall extinguish automatically on his/her demise. This decision is in consonance with the present policy of the Government in regard to grant of licences for prohibited bore weapons to other members of public on special or sentimental grounds in exceptional cases.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PROTEST BY EMPLOYEES OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AGAINST PROCEDURE FOR DESTROYING SOILED CURRENCY NOTES

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the call-attention motion. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "Reported protest on the 12th December, 1972 by the employees of Reserve Bank of India against the special procedure for destroying the soiled currency notes."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, ordinarily, each individual note in the remittances or tenders received, is examined and counted by the Coin/Note examiners and thereafter there is a percentage verification of their work Notes found unfit for issue, are destroyed While this procedure continues to be adopted in respect of all remittances in the denominations of Rs. 100 and above, the Reserve Bank from time to time issues instructions limiting the detailed verification in respect of specific remittances in lower denominations to a percentage of the total notes received in the tender. This special procedure is resorted to depending on the load of work and the need for clearance of accumulation, but keeping in view at all times the security aspects.

To protest against the modified procedure there was a strike in the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank of India in June last In accordance with the terms of the settlement on which the strike was called off on 1st July, 1972, the bank had discussions with the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association from 14—18th November, 1972 on matters of interest arising out of the modified procedure. During the discussions with the Association the Bank referred to the experience of Central Banks in other Countries regarding the examination and disposal of soiled notes and pointed out that the modified procedure, as followed in our country, was neither unusual nor unprecedented. The Bank also assured the Association that there was no possibility whatsoever of the Coin|Note-examiners posts being retrenched, but on the contrary, the number of posts has increased and would continue to increase. The Association insisted that the modified procedure should be abandoned altogether and asked for an assurance on these terms from the Bank. The Bank was not in a position to give any such assurance.

In response to a call from the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association, the staff of different offices of the Bank has, since the 5th December, 1972, been holding intermittently demonstrations either before office hours or during lunch hour. On the 12th December there was late attendance by one hour at the commencement of the business at most of the offices of the Reserve Bank, the response from the staff to the call varying from office to office

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATT: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has tried to gloss over the important issues that are raised through this call-attention motion—the nation-wide protest by the Reserve Bank employees on 12th December, 1972, to protest against the special procedure for destroying the soiled currency notes which is resulting in job elimination. The most important aspect of this problem is not merely job elimination, that should be of much concern to us; but in addition to the problem of job elimination, the most important problem is from the point of view of the confidence of the people in the currency, whether people's confidence in the currency notes would be destroyed or would be actually shaken. The role of the Reserve Bank in the regulation of currency is very important. It is the sole authority that regulates the currency

in this country. This is the authority that introduces the currency and it is responsible for withdrawing certain types of currency.

There was, formerly, the 'Standard Procedure that was incorporated in the issue Departmental Manual. I would like to refer to that and raise certain problems. That particular procedure that was followed till 1964 consisted of counting and sorting out of good, reissuable notes from unusable, soiled and defective notes and then pile them into pieces of hundred. The good notes were put back along with the new notes, and those notes which were found to be defective and soiled were taken away and destroyed. That was the procedure that was followed In that former procedure, punching was there, and while the soiled notes were punched, there was no danger that defective notes would come back into circulation; therefore, that danger was also avoided.

But, Sir, in 1964, the 'Emergency Procedure' was introduced. And in 1970, a special procedure which you call as 'modified procedure' was introduced, and as a result of that, contrary to the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, there would be destruction of 2,000 men's work every day.

The object of the old procedure was very laudable. That old procedure was introduced, firstly to check accuracy of financial transactions, secondly, to detect forgeries, thirdly, to salvage good notes; and lastly, by burning only soiled and defective notes after checking, counting and sorting out, only the soiled notes were destroyed and, therefore, to that extent, the expenditure on printing new notes was reduced; also the foreign exchange that is needed for purchasing paper for printing currency notes was also reduced to a very great extent.

In 1970, this dangerous special procedure has been introduced. Economists have commented on that; many economists and many journals have commented on that; trade union organisations have commented on that. According to the new special procedure, various institutions like Railways, BEST, Delhi Milk Scheme, various State Banks and various currency chests send to the Reserve Bank of India bundles of 100 notes which according to them are soiled or defective notes, and the Reserve Bank, in order to avoid loss of time, do not resort to counting, sorting and punching of those notes; straightway these bundles are taken to the destruction place and in the presence of only two supervisory officers, lakhs of rupees worth of notes are completely destroyed. This is the procedure that is being followed. As a result of this procedure, there are certain dangers that are coming in. Especially in the context of currency notes of a packet of 100 each, I had already pointed out in the House some time back that statistics already indicate that, in each bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 notes are good notes which are re-issuable. But some of the banks, Railways, BEST and D.M.S., even on little suspicion, go on considering them as soiled notes and send them to the Reserve Bank. No counting is done, no checking is done and no punching is done by the Reserve Bank and without checking all these things, the bundles are destroyed and it is very likely that in each bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 good notes are bound to be destroyed. Again, this is done without defacing. Without effacing the notes, according to the new procedure, the notes are being burnt in the presence of two officers. Without casting any aspersion on any of the officers present, I would say that your arrangement must be fool-proof and against corruption and malpractice. In the presence of two officers, lakhs of rupees worth of notes are destroyed. They are not punched, they are not defaced, and it is likely that they may be taken away by the officers concerned and the notes might travel out and since they are not at all punched, they can be used for transaction. A new quantum of black money can be created. That will develop a new inflationary pressure on the economy. Not only that, as a democrat, I feel, in the economic activities of the country, if people's confidence in the currency is destroyed, then the very

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

basis that is required for financial transaction is destroyed, and this is the greatest drawback in the special procedure that has been introduced.

In this connection, incorrect statistics were given by the Finance Minister last time. He read out certain statistics and indicated that in every bundle of 100 notes, majority of the notes were soiled. But when I went through these statistics, I found out that these were selective statistics; the statistics which the Finance Minister quoted in the House, were about notes from the currency chests of State Bank organisations in different parts of the country and, therefore, they were different. If you take the bundles of notes that are sent by the Delhi Milk Scheme office, the BEST, the Railways and various banks, you will find that in every bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 notes are re-issuable But, by this monstrous new procedure, they are destroyed; lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of notes which are very good notes, which are not defective notes, are destroyed. If such notes travel out, then, new malpractices can be introduced.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention and seek your clarification on a very important point. The Reserve Bank of India employees conducted a prolonged struggle for 14 days in the month of June, 1972, in Bombay There were strikes in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other places. In Bombay there was a strike for 14 days. 2 officers working at Byculla refused to follow the fraudulent new procedures. So they were suspended. There was this 14 days struggle and the Goverament at first said that they cannot intervene. They said that this special procedure cannot be discussed. But the strike was withdrawn after 14 days on the categorical assurance that this matter regarding special procedure will be discussed with the All India Reserve Bank Employees Organisation. Such an assurance was given and it was repeated by the hon. Finance Minister that there will be no victimisation. But what happened afterwards is this. The concerned people have been victimised through the suspension of their increments. When I met the Finance Minister he said that there seems to be a *prima facie* case of virtual victimisation and he promised that he would look into it. The Government has not taken note of Reserve Bank employees' protest against job elimination, computerisation and job transfer policy. The flimsy statement made by the Minister glosses over all these issues which I have raised.

Yesterday there was stoppage of work for an hour by Reserve Bank of India employees at 18 centres. These issues have been focussed by various trade union organisations as well as by valuable contribution of economists in the country and by the people at large whose confidence in the currency system has been shaken. Therefore I demand a clear cut answer on all these various queries which I have raised just now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has raised a number of points. Before I go into these points I would like to preface it by saying that after all the Reserve Bank, as the Central Bank in respect of the issue of notes, and security of the entire currency system, is the proper authority to judge what should be the procedure to be followed. It is statutorily the body which is responsible for this. While speaking the hon. Member said that the entire currency system is in jeopardy, which is not the case. This modified procedure has been there right from 1964. Notes awaiting examination with the Reserve Bank in July, 1972 were 1953 million pieces of notes. When the first procedure was laid down in 1934 or 1935, that took into account the number of currency notes in circulation at that point of time. With very heavy circulation of notes now, the Reserve Bank had to adopt the modified procedure. The proper authority to judge all these things is the Reserve Bank of India and they have got the necessary expertise and they know the position. It is not therefore correct to say that this was done by a body which does not know its mind, which does not know its responsibility and all that.

On the question of job elimination which he mentioned, I wish to point this out. In the Coin/Note Examining section examines and verifies the soiled notes

even after 1964, the number of Coin/Note examination strength has been increasing. It was 2987 in June 1964. It was increased to 3446 in March, 1968 and again in March, 1972 it was increased to 4509. It is not correct to say that job opportunities have been denied. The organisation and the association have also been given assurance that there can be no retrenchment. As far as this question is concerned actually the job opportunities have been increasing. In the discussion with the employees it was pointed out by the Reserve Bank that 19 new note examining sections were opened since July 1970 raising the total number to 87. Each note-examining section employs about 45 persons. The Bank had already planned and is in the process of arranging for 9 more note-examining sections to be opened shortly. The opening of further note-examining sections will be considered in the light of future requirements.

Even with the modified procedure, there will be further job opportunities, because the strength of the Com/Note Examiners have got to be increased as I have stated already. I have given facts and figures to show that the hon Member's apprehension is not correct

As far as the high-denomination notes of Rs 100 and above are concerned, there is 100 per cent examination and the procedure as far as these notes are concerned, has not been changed. It is only in respect of lower denomination notes that this procedure is applicable. These notes are sent by the State Bank and Commercial Banks, in guarantee boxes and there is another percentage of surprise check, by the Reserve Bank also There is a test check which is already existing and therefore there need not be any apprehension in the minds of hon. Members.

Now, let me state the modified procedure. The modified procedure is being used in recent months only in respect of chest notes which have already been examined once at the Bank's agencies. Since the standard procedure involving the counting of 100 per cent of the notes continues to be in force for a good part of the notes received the Bank is always in possession of precise information about the very small extent of shortages or forgeries detected even through 100 per cent examination and the insignificant risk involved in arranging for only a percentage examination of some of the lower denominations. In view of the low value of denominations the absence of risks and the high cost of examining every note individually, the full examination of notes in the lowest denominations is wasteful.

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that all aspects are taken care of. I have already explained about job opportunities. Employees are assured that as far as they are, concerned there is going to be no retrenchment. I have said that this job opportunity will be there even with the modified procedure. More Notes examining sections will be there.

The only other question left is what he stated about victimisation. When the agreement took place with the employees after the June 1972 strike, it was stated therein that the period of strike will be counted against their leave without wages and that this period would not count for increment. This has been the stand that the Reserve Bank of India has been taking for a large number of years, and even before the conciliation officer, before the Labour Commissioner and before the Labour Minister, the stand of the Reserve Bank was reiterated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I just seek clarification on one point? It is a very important point I made a specific reference to this that before this procedure has introduced, the statistical data which was available at the Reserve Bank Office indicated that especially from the railways, the BSP and the Delhi Milk Scheme the notes which were sent as soiled notes were not all soiled; out of every 100 notes, about 50 or 60 were found to be reissuable notes. So, it is not correct to say that they were all checked and guaranteed to be soiled ones.

As far as the statutory position is concerned, we do consider that the Reserve Bank has its own autonomy, but even

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then, if the people's confidence in the currency is shaken by any procedure, I think that the hon. Minister has the right to give advice and direction to the Reserve Bank to revert to the old procedure.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Collusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already referred to it. Only two or three persons are in charge of destroying the currency notes. Does he not think that malpractices can take place?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Collusion between two officers can defraud their whole process.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the specific point which the hon. Member has raised is concerned, I shall find out the figures and supply them to the hon. Member.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): I was working in a bank. So, may I ask just one question?

MR. SPEAKER: But his name is not there.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited for the year 1970-71 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4000/72.]

Notifications under Indian Telegraph Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTR OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(1) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1390 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3988/72.]

(2) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1480 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-38988/72.]

Notification under All India Services Act Annual Report of ISI, Calcutta

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 467(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1972.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 473(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 474(E), in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972. [*Placed in Library...See* No. LT-4002/72.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Volume I) of the Indian Statistical institute Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4003/72.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., KANPUR AND KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

(1) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत टेनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कानपुर, के वर्ष 1970–71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा सूखा परीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियन्त्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4004/72.]

(2) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 24 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई, के वर्ष 1970–71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, तथा सांख्यकीय विवरण । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4005/72]

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th Demeber, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next item....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chrayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please keep on sitting?....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a very important matter. The Chief Minister has taken objection. The hon. Minister concerned is here, and he can make a statement. Otherwise, a controversy will start. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has raised a very important issue....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him to raise anything. Does he see me standing or not? What is this? He is getting up every time like this. If both sides do like this how can I work here?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That has been the case all the time.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, there must be some procedure....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): This is the forum for dialogue. This is the forum for submission and exposure. Why are we here otherwise?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that there should be a free forum for him, not for all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: People pay us Rs. 51 per day. We must give them some service....

MR. SPEAKER: In that respect, he deserves double.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your glory will become more if you allow us to focus about the miseries outside.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not try to sell me his goods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never mean to carry coal to New Castle.

12.26 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 12th December, 1972, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Patna:—

> "Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested and remanded to Phulwari Camp Jail, under sections 143/341, Indian Penal Code, in default of bail bond while offering *satyagraha dharna* before Central Revenue Building, Patna, on the 12th December, 1972."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am concerned about the quantity of food that would be required there.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, I have great sympathy with the hon. Member. We shall see that he is looked after very well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): But the Government should have some sympathy with the people for whom he is offering *dharna*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Imagine our friends Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh offering *dharna*.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri Shyamnandan Mishra must have sent him. I think he went in consultation with him...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Quite right.

12.27 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a personal explanation.

On the 24th November, 1972, I had participated in the debate in the House on the non-official resolution moved by Shrimati Maya Ray on the question of unemployment. Shrimati Maya Ray gave a reply to the debate on the 8th December, 1972. Unfortunately, I could not attend the session of the House on the 8th December, 1972.

On Monday, the 11th December, I was told by a senior Member of this House that Shrimati Maya Ray in her reply had cast aspersions against me personally and had accused me, *inter alia*, of having a double standard. Yesterday, I obtained a copy of her speech and I found that in the course of her speech, she had made allegations against me as follows:

> "But I was highly amused to hear of his horror that Rs. 438 crores were owing as tax arrears from private industrialists. We are horrified just as he is, but we shall await with interest to see that his horror is transposed into action. After all, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, double standards should not be maintained. It is very difficult to argue on behalf of the people in this House and then go out and argue on behalf of Mr. Haridas Mundhra defending him in the Supreme Court in the evasion of taxes. Let him not help these private industrialists in furthering evasion by defending them in courts of law."....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Hindustan Motors.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I need not read out the other part of the quotation.

If I had been present on the 8th December in the House, I would have certainly protested against these accusations, with the permission of the Chair. It is absolutely incorrect to allege that I had ever defended Mr. Haridas Mundhra in the Supreme Court in any case relating to evasion of taxes or that I had ever helped private industrialists in evasion of taxes. Of course, I submit that nobody can take away my right as a professional lawyer to appear for such client as I wish to appear for. But I want to have it kept on record of the House that the allegations that Shrimati Maya Ray made personally against me, which were unbecoming of the dignity of a Member of the House and wholly irrelevant to the subject-matter of the debate, were totally unfounded and false.

If I may add, Sir, with your permission, the case in which I had appeared for Mr Haridas Mundhra in the Supreme Court related to certain shares of Messrs. Turner Morrison Co., and had nothing to do with evasion of taxes at all, and in that very case, when it was in the High Court, I had the honour of being led by no less a person than Shri Siddharatha Shankar Ray and a very near relation of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray had appeared as my junior—I do not want to bring in the name of that person. Therefore, sitting in a glass house, I should have thought that persons belonging to the same profession would not have made such allegations. How can a professional lawyer's right to appear to defend any person be challenged?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I just have a word? I am very sorry to see that Shri Somnath Chatterjee is so terribly sensitive. It is the hard lot of lawyers and professional persons like us when we join politics to have such allegations hurled at us. Unfortunately, we have to bear them. But the only thing is that as soon as one has made up one's mind about this conflict, which is always there, the agitation of Shri Somnath Chatterjee will evaporate because he has not yet made up his mind. We have already made up our minds and therefore there is no conflict There is no hesitation in saying that once one enters this area and comes to the cross-roads, one has to choose. Once Shri Somnath Chatterjee chooses, his agitation will certainly disappear.

As far as decorum and dignity are concerned, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is my senior in the profession, and my senior in Parliament also, as such I am perfectly prepared to take lessons from him in dignity at any time. The only thing is that the word 'dignity' is a relative term and the standards of dignity are comparative.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. It is certainly something less than dignity to make a statement which is factually wrong

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Surely, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has appeared for tax assessees in his career being a successful lawyer.

MR SPEAKER: Normally, we do not have this practice that when a Member gives a personal explanation or something of that sort or refutes the statement made by some other Member, we do not allow the other Member to give a counter-explanation. But, anyway, this has happened. It would have been much better if Shrimati Maya Ray also would have written to me like that Anyway, she has said what she has wanted to say on the floor of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): She does not know the practice of the House. She is not conversant with the procedure of the House.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE (*QUERY*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I had written to you about a matter relating to the motion of privilege which is pending before the Privileges Committee. I had sought your permission to mention that. It is a very serious matter which has come to light. If you would permit

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

me a minute or two, I shall just mention it.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day you had an appointment with me at 10 O'clock. I was exactly at 10 in my chamber and waiting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was told you were having some meeting at your house.

MR. SPEAKER: That meeting was over and I came at 10 O'clock. I will enquire how it came to be written in my diary. I am really surprised at the new information that you have given to me. I would like to discuss it with you, but in my opinion since the privileges committee is already seized of it, they should also consider this new information along with it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since it concerns the privilege of the House, I think the House should be informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Thakru Commission—the Pipeline Enquiry Commission. The privileges committee is already considering it. In the meanwhile, there comes a letter written by Mr. Nayak to Mr. S. S. Khera, I.C.S. (Retd), former Cabinet Secretary. On that basis, there is an affidavit dated 1st July, 1972 filed by Mr. Khera, where he quotes a letter from Mr. Nayak in which Mr. Nayak mentions that the parliamentary committee is being persuaded by others.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please read out these two sentences he has quoted.

MR SPEAKER: You can read it out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, Sir. Mr. Khera's affidavit says *inter alias*;

> "I received a letter from Shri Nayak, dated 27th February, 1971 as follows:
>
> "I am grateful to you for your ready response to my request today. Certain persons had joined together to induce the parliamentary committee on Public Undertakings to write a report in April 1970 questioning the decisions and *bonafides* of Government... ", etc.

You were at that time the Chairman of this committee and this accusation is made that you and the committee were induced by certain persons to write that famous 66th report Mr. P. R. Nayak is the main persons against whom charges are pending before the enquiry. I only request you to see that this matter is referred to the privileges committee, who are already seized of the matter. Let them go into this also. This also constitutes a breach of privilege.

MR SPEAKER: As I told you earlier, the committee is already seized of this matter. This new information also will go to them. Should I send the letter you have written to me along with that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would be much obliged. Thank you.

MR SPEAKER: At that time, when he refers to that, I had already taken over as Speaker. But in 1968 or 1969 I had examined the whole case about this undertaking. Everything came before the committee This is really very sad that he should write so. I do not want to make any further observation on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Gautai): I have written a letter to you about a calling attention

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow any other motion except Mr. Jha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: About the other part of the letter, I have not been informed anything. You asked me to put a question and that was not replied to by Mr. L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: The information will come to you. I have spoken to the Secretary.

12.5 hrs.

RE: LAID CEILINGS

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (अंयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये इस बात का आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि शासक दल की ओर से ऐलान किया गया था कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक पूरे देश में भूमि हदबन्दी कानून नये आधार पर लागू कर दिया जायगा । मगर लगभग 1 साल से—8-10 महीने से—बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र के विधेयक जो वहां की सदनों में पारित हो चुके हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी की स्वीकृति के लिये यहां पड़े हुए हैं । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, गुजरात और बहुत से अन्य राज्यों में अभी तक पारित भी नहीं किये जा सके हैं । यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि शासक दल की ओर से जो ऐलान हुए, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पैनल ने जो सुझाव दिये, उनको भी बाद में कुण्ठित कर दिया गया—बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में और हमारा सत्तारूढ़ दल बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों से भरा पड़ा है ।

इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि आप कृषि मन्त्री जी से कहें कि वे सदन के अन्दर वक्तव्य दें कि इन विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति जी की स्वीकृति कब तक दी जा रही है और जिन बाकी राज्यों में अभी तक विधेयक पारित नहीं हुआ है, उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

बिहार के बारे में स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है । टाटा की जमींदारी को रोकने वाला विधेयक यहां डेढ़ साल तक रोक कर रखा गया था, उसके बाद उसको बहुत कुंठित करके पारित किया गया । उसी तरह से जमीनों के तबादले को रोकने वाले आर्डिनेन्स को भी यहां केन्द्र में रोका गया और जैसा सुनने में आया है—केन्द्र से कोई आदेश दिया गया है—बिहार विधेयक को रोकने के लिये । बिहार में जो बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं वे एक नया वर्गीकरण पैदा करने की सोच रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में वह विधेयक निश्चय ही इस साल पारित नहीं हो सकेगा ।

इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को आदेश दें कि वे सदन में वक्तव्य दें और हमें स्पष्टीकरण की मौका दें कि कब तक ये हद-बन्दी विधेयक सारे देश में लागू हो जायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, हमने दिल्ली के आई० आई० टी० के बारे में काल-एटेन्शन दिया था एक सम्मानित प्रोफेसर को बिना कारण के नकल दिया गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास चालीस काल-एटेन्शन आये हुए हैं—अगर कोई मेम्बर इस तरह से हाउस में उठ कर पूछने लगे तो कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने खबर भेजी है कि स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मंजूर होता है, वह यहां आ जाता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is the first time we have seen calling attention with one name and two names. We have never seen it before. It is a very strange thing. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जब आई० आई० टी० की हालत बिगड़ेगी, क्या तब आप मोशन लेंगे ? एक प्रोफेसर को इसलिये निकाल दिया गया, क्योंकि वह 3 और 4 क्लास एम्प्लाइज को आर्गेनाइज कर रहा था—यह तो विकटिमाइजेशन है । आप काल-एटेन्शन जरूर मंजूर कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस में मुझे परसुएड करेंगे तो न कमिट करता हूं और न मंजूर करता हूं ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मेरा आग्रह था कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को आदेश दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बोल दिया है, वह कहेंगे ।

12.39 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, as I was submitting yesterday the Industrial Finance Corporation is a 50 per cent subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank. Although the Industrial Finance Corporation is the oldest financing institution in this country, because of its position of being a subsidiary under the Industrial Development Bank, the IFC is obliged to refer the various proposals to the Industrial Development Bank for approval. Because of the procedure that is being followed, bottlenecks are being created and, in some cases, there is unjustified interference by the Development Bank in the functioning of the Corporation Therefore, it is suggested in expert quarters also that the Finance Corporation should be made an autonomous body of course subject to the policy direction by the government and subject to scrutiny by this hon. House.

Coming to the utilisation of funds, since there are State Finance Corporations in many States, we submit that there should be proper co-ordination between the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations in the various States so that proper programmes are drawn up for helping each other in developing the industrial potential in the country and coming to the rescue and aid of industrial concerns which do require help.

It is undoubtedly true that the Industrial Finance Corporation has played an important part in the industrial development of this country. But we still feel that it can do much better in helping the small entrepreneurs and is giving timely aid to the undertakings which are in difficulties. Instead of helping only the big business houses and monopoly house, the IFC should try to cater to the needs of enterprising youngmen or small businessmen who are in difficulties. The big business houses and monopoly houses have got various sources for obtaining finance. They even get deposits from the public which the ordinary small businessman is not able to get. Therefore, IFC should give greater stress to small entrepreneurs who have not got the wherewithal to start or continue industrial undertakings.

It is no doubt true that one of the handicaps under which the IFC has to act, which is preventing proper economic development in the country, is the wrong fiscal policies which have been adopted by the Central and State Governments. Therefore, the position cannot improve unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the government and unless the emphasis is shifted from the big and monopoly houses to the smaller industrial concerns, so far as financial assistance by the IFC is concerned. Unless the policy of the IFC is changed with a view to promoting small-scale industries and coming to the aid of enterprising entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector, much of the desired effect cannot be achieved.

SHRI D. K PANDA (Bhaiyanagat): Sir, the amendments seek to finance the public sector industrial undertakings, to give financial assistance to newly-coming up entrepreneurs and also to industries in backward areas by the Industrial Finance Corporation. So, the main purpose of this Bill is to reduce regional imbalance Since this will have the effect of reducing the financial assistance to the big monopoly houses, this is a step in the right direction.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 25 to enable the Corporation to exercise its powers more effectively It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that so far the IFC had been financing security-oriented projects. From now on it will finance project-oriented ventures So, that is also a welcome step.

Although these amendments are welcome, at the same time, we must do some self introspection of the entire policy of the government during the last two years so that we can draw proper conclusions. Here I will refer to Unstarred Question No. 2694. The question was whether it is a fact that during the last 24 years of

functioning of the IFC 35.5 per cent of its loan assistance had gone to the larger and larger houses and during the last two years 17 large houses got assistance to the tune of Rs. 66.6 crores and the 73 large houses received assistance to the extent of Rs. 74.8 crores. The Minister gave a positive reply to this question. The reply says that the sum of Rs. 1048 to 30th June, 1972, the large and larger houses secured loans from the IFC to the tune of Rs. 131.52 crores out of a total loan of Rs. 397.86 crores, thus constituting 35.6 per cent. Similarly, during 1970-71 and 1971-72 the large and larger houses secured loans to the tune of Rs. 17.32 crores out of Rs. 75.79 crores, thus constituting 22.85 per cent. This answer clearly reveals that the large and larger houses, which have been totaling the country and taking advantage of their alliance with the bureaucracy, they are able to get more and more loans from IFC which has not been checked so far.

For instance, Bajorias and Jalans have taken loans and diverted them for some illegal purposes. Only the other day during a debate I tried to show how Bajorias and Jalans have taken loans to the extent of Rs. 22.37 crores to control various companies by issuing fictitious loans, creating fictitious papers, transferring money to liquidated concerns run by the son-in-law or sister-in-law, etc Still, in spite of all that criticism, the granting of loans to Bajorias, Jalans, Tatas and Birlas, is still continuing. I would like the hon. Minister to give a positive reply as to what steps they are going to take to put a check on this.

Coming to regional imbalane, though I would welcome that Maharashtra and other States should get more, I say, the regional disparity is increasing. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal got 61 per cent of the total loans whereas Punjab and Haryana got 1.4 per cent each and Orissa got nil. In Orissa, there are industrial potentialities and to develop those potentialities, there must be certain detailed industrial plans for setting up different industries. For example, they have been now applying for loans for a Shipyard at Paradip, a fertiliser plant at Paradip, a refinery at Paradip, for establishment of industry for manufacture of polyurethien foam in Orissa, a cement plant at Sunki in Koraput district, and an explosive factory in public sector in Orissa. Financial assistance is being sought for. There is only one sugar factory at Aska and a sugar factory at Nayagarh. They have also not been given any financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation. On the other hand, the L.I.C. which has given some money is going to now issue a writ on them and they have started also some cases.

These things have also to be looked into. All these potentialities have to be taken into consideration and they must be properly developed. This should be taken into account while granting advances to different regions. Orissa Government have sent these papers. They have approached for financial assistance. But nothing has been done.

Now, with regard to the other aspect and the type of mischief the bureaucrats are playing, that will also be clear from the very fact to what extent the Dutta Committee recommendations and the M.R.T.P. Act provisions have been violated. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said that, under Section 43, regulations may be framed by the Corporation in consultation with the Development Bank. The very Chairman of the Development Bank was completely against the conversion of loans into equity So, when these very persons are opposed to the fundamental principle which has been declared by the Government, why should they continue? Out of 34 companies, only 10 compaines have agreed to the conversion of loans into equity Therefore, without any guide-line, if it is left for consultation with Development Bank, then there cannot be any fruitful results achieved.

In conclusion, I would again request the hon. Minister to have detailed plans to reduce regional imbalance and to set up industries and to finance such industries in regions which are very backward.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill.

The Industrial Finance Corporation was set up soon after Independence for rapid industrialisation of the country, not only for setting up new industries but also for providing finances for modernisation and for expansion of industries. The policy of this Corporation is to give guarantee for the items purchased, to give loans and also to under-write equity, preference shares or debentures of companies which are issued to the public. In this way, the Corporation has in their own way contributed to a great extent towards the development and progress of industries in the country. So far, they have advanced and guaranteed loans to the tune of Rs. 365 crores and they have assisted 527 companies or units. I want to congratulate the Corporation for the work they have done.

Side by side, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some draw-backs which require to be modified. After going through the balance-sheet and also the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, I find, they have followed a policy of a banker to see all the applications from one angle, that is, to see the safety of the money. Their policy is to see the safety of the money that they are going to advance or the guarantee that they are going to give, not taking other aspects into account. The result is that they have adopted a very rigid policy of scrutinising applications.

When this is the policy adopted, it takes a long time to clear applications. The people cannot supply all the information so readily. As a result of that, the applications used to take a long time and many of the applicants were disgusted and they withdrew their applications. The number of applications withdrawn is very alarming. About 44 per cent of the applications were withdrawn. That is due to the rigid policy that they are applying. Therefore, this policy requires a change if they really want to help the industrialisation of the country.

Now, by this amendment, the Government has clearly mentioned that the policy should be project-wise and not that they should only look to the safety of the money, that is to say, whether the project is valid or not, whether the project is going to increase production and create employment and whether it is in the hands of knowledgeable persons. These are the criteria which are required to be taken, not only the safety aspect of the money advanced. To see the safety of the money is the work of a banker and not of the Corporation. We want more production and more employment. If you only see the safety of the money, then you cannot advance towards rapid industrialisation of the country. We are now asking banks to advance money to small business houses. There is no risk. The present policy requires some changes.

Another thing that I want to say is that so far they have concentrated on areas in the States which are already developed. The reason is that they have the head-office at Delhi and only three offices, one at Bombay, one at Calcutta and one at Madras. So, all the entrepreneurs from these areas have got the advantage. Most of the industries that they have helped are near about Bombay or near-about Calcutta or near about Madras, ignoring the other parts of the State. That has created congestion of industries in certain pockets. Government's intention is dispersal of industries in different districts, different States. But on account of limited offices, they could not do justice to the applicants of all the States, and most of the advances and guarantees were confined to big cities.

MR. SPEAKER: Would he like to continue after Lunch?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI. Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—*in the Chair.*]

Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill—contd.

श्री शांति भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर गंगाराम हास्पिटल में श्री पारिख जी दस दिन से भूख हड़ताल पर हैं नर्सेज और हास्पिटल कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं । मैनेजमेंट ट्रस्ट में बहुत करप्शन है । सरकार को, सर गंगाराम ट्रस्ट को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए, हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब से यह मेरी दरख्वास्त है । हास्पिटल के सब मरीज निकाल दिये गये है । वहां बुरी हालत है । ध्यान दें ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमैंट ने तामिलनाडू मे डी० एम० के० मिनिस्टर्ज के घरो में रेड्ज किये है । किस मिनिस्टर के यहां से क्या मिला है, उसकी क्या डिटेल्ज है, फिनास मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में बयान देना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I was just mentioning about the policy the Corporation has been following so far in advancing and granting loans for industrial purposes. I also expressed the view that offices should be located in big cities. I am happy to see that the Corporation has recently taken a decision to open new offices at Hyderabad, Bangalore and also at Ahmedabad. I request the hon. Minister through you that the Corporation should at least establish their offices at all the capital cities of the country. They should open such offices at the capitals of States so that entrepreneurs can easily approach them and get the benefit of their financial assistance. So far they have confined themselves only to three big cities. They have now thought of opening 3 more offices. I strongly feel that they should establish offices in all capital cities of States also. This is very necessary. Otherwise I feel that the purpose of giving facilities in the matter of finance will not be achieved. This is an important aspect of the problem and I think the hon. Minister will take this into account and give instructions for opening up of offices in all the capital cities of the States.

Then, this amending Bill seeks to increase capital and liberalise the policy for grant of financial assistance. So far, the Corporation was confining itself to advancing finance only to private sector and to some extent, to the cooperative sector. But now they can advance loans to public sector as well as to companies of medium and small sizes. Till now they were entertaining applications of companies with capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs. Now this restriction has been removed. Now the small and medium-scale industries can get finance; they can get the benefits granted by the Corporation. It is a good thing. I welcome this change.

Apart from giving finance, I feel, they should also guide the small and the medium size entrepreneure about project reports, about new ventures, telling them what they should do, so that the industrialists can take up new ventures and set up new industries in those regions.

There is one amendment about which I would like to speak. This is to Clause 11 amending Sec. 23 of the Act. The Corporation takes the power saying that if any party fails to pay instalments at the due time then the entire amounts and interests thereon will be convertible into equity shares. This is a very harsh provision. I would like to know what the reason is, for bringing up such a rule like this This will surely very adversely affect the setting up of industries in the country. We find on account of various technical reasons the project is delayed it comes into production after 4 years or so. There is delay in the matter of grant of capital goods or power connection, or there is delay due to erection. There are many reasons If they are not able to go into production or the production is delayed and they are not able to pay the instalments in time for reasons beyond their control, in that case, it has

[Shri S. R. Damani]

been provided here that the corporation will have the right to convert the entire advance into equity. I submit that this clause or this condition will result in two disadvantages for the entrepreneur or applicant One will be that when they go to the public and approach them for public subscription, there will be uncertainty, and they will feel that if their company is not able to pay the instalments in time, then the corporation may convert the entire amount mto equity and that may result in the curtailment of their dividends, and hence they may hesitate to invest their money in such companies. I hope that this will not happen and Government will not or the corporation will not take such action, but then the provision is there and they have got the power, and, therefore, this uncertainty will continue Therefore, it requires some clarification under what circumstances this provision is going to be used Then only the uncertainty in the minds of the public can be cleared.

Now, let me give another instance Suppose a company or an industrial unit starts losing on account of uneconomicness and is not able to pay the instalments in time and the entire amount which has been advanced to them is converted, then what benefit will the corporation get out of it? For, if they take the concern and run it then it will only make more losses, and the corporation cannot make it run at a profit or convert the losses into profit by taking over. So, even if they take over a concern which is incurring losses and which is not viable, it is not going to help the corporation So, I do not understand the reasons for having brought forward such a rigid condition as a result of this amendment. I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

In regard to the working of the corporation, I would like to say something. During the last four years, if we see the balance-sheet, we shall find that the working of the corporation has started deteriorating. The expenditure is going up while the income is coming down and business is at a standstill and is not expanding. Therefore, we have to spend more. The expenditure has increased in 1967-68 by 8 per cent, in 1968-69 by 20 per cent and in 1969-70 by 25 per cent and in 1970-71 by 44 per cent, whereas income has increased in 1970-71 only by 5 per cent. I would like to know the reasons for such huge expenditre and the fall in income or revenue.

Secondly, it is generally said that they are charging very exorbitant rate of commitment charges. If any party approaches them for loan, they sanction it, but before the money is paid, from the time the application is approved, they charge their commitment charges which are very high and this affects the entrepreneurs to a great extent. After all, the charges should be levied only when they advance the money or from the date they make the commitment, but we find that it is charged from the date the application is received and the amount is sanctioned. This is also not very reasonable This increases the cost of the projects, and adds to the cost of the projects Therefore, I submit that the corporation should be reasonable in levying their commitment charges on the parties to whom they give advances.

There is one other thing that I would like to mention There are many entrepreneurs who approach the State Government and ask for their assistance in setting up industries, and the State Government agrees to issue guarantee letters to the financial institutions But when they approach the financial corporations, they do not accept the guarantees given by the State Governments, and thus the entrepreneur is left high and dry. The big houses can manage, but the medium or small entrepreneurs who want to start their industries and who get the guarantee letters from the State Governments are in a different position, because the corporation does not accept those guarantee of the State Governments What are the reasons for this? They say that there is some defect in the drafting of the letters by the State Governments and they want another draft or they want to have some other wording in the draft. But the net result is that the party does not get the benefit. As such, many parties which have obtained guarantees from the States have not been able to get advantage. So, I would like the

hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that the guarantees of the States are accepted or if they like, they can decide upon the forms of guarantee letters which the parties should get from the State Governments.

In conclusion, I would request that the corporation should adopt a more flexible attitude in the scrutiny of the applications, so that more units may get the benefit of the corporation's assistance by way of finances. Secondly, I would say that the corporation should now concentrate more on the industrially under-developed States and regions and give preference to these areas when giving advances.

Thirdly, I would like to say that they should expedite the opening of offices in all the State capitals and all important cities. They should also economic in expenditure.

I would request the Finance Minister also to consider the amendment in clause 11 about transferring the entire amount in case of default into equity shares. Finally, they should send a clarification to the IFC to accept the guarantees given by the State Governments.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्थापिका प्रश्न है। सदन में कोरम नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum He may continue.

*SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN (Sriperumpudur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I would like to convey my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

According to Clause 8 of the Bill, the I.F.C. has been authorised to buy the shares of financial institutions as directed by the Central Government. Here, I would like to refer to a relevent issue. Sir, the shares of Vinod Mills in Madhya Pradesh were selling below their per value. At that time, the I.F.C. permitted the company to convert its loan into equity shares, which gave a boost to the sagging value of the shares of the company. I am of the view that it is not proper on the part of the I.F.C. to give an artificial boost to the company by permitting it to convert its loans into equity shares, when the shares of the company were selling below the per value in the market. I would like to suggest that the procedure of conversion of loan into equity shares being at present followed by the I.F.C should be looked into by the Government. I feel that the conversion policy of the I.F.C. should be properly defined.

It has also been provided in the Bill that the regulations framed by the I.F.C. need not be placed on the Table of the House. I am afraid I cannot give any support to this. The Central Government entirely finance the I.F.C. and when that is so, it is improper to say that the regulations determining how the resources of the I.F.C. are to be given as loans to the industrial concerns and entrepreneurs need not be placed before the House. Here I would give one example also.

The I.F.C. is following the policy of recruiting only Solicitors to the Legal Department. The system of solicitors is prevalent only in the State of West Bengal, with the result the advocates from other States have no chance of getting a job in the Legal Department of the I.F.C. In this respect, the Tamil Nadu Bar Council had passed a Resolution suggesting that the Advocates also should be recruited of the Legal Department of the I.F.C. I regret to say that the I.F.C. has so far not changed the procedure of selecting only the Solicitors for its Legal Department. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful.

The Central Government have notified 211 districts and 8 Union Territories as industrially backward areas. But, the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri T. S. Lakshmanan]

I.F.C. has extended its concessional financial facility only to 68 districts and three Union Territories. The industrial units in 68 districts and three Union territories have received financial assistance from the I.F.C. I say this to show that the industrially backward areas have not been given prominence in the activities of the I.F.C.

Upto 30th April this year, an amount of Rs. 392 crores to 556 large and medium industries have been given by the I.F.C. It is surprising that only 28 per cent of the total assistance has been given to the industries in industrially backward areas. 78 Sugar Cooperatives and 22 Textile Corporations have received the major portion of the assistance from the I.F.C. From this it is also clear that the small industrial units in backward areas have not got any priority in the matter of getting financial assistance from the I F.C. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of working of the I.F.C. and take appropriate steps to help the industrially backward areas in the country. Out of 565 industrial establishments assisted by the I.F.C. 70 establishments mostly large industries—are sick and it is reported that they are in the stage of being wound up. In fact, some of them have already been wound up If this situation continues, even the industrially developed areas might become industrially backward areas in due course. It is understood that some textile organisations assisted by the I.F.C. have been reported sick and that is why I have been constrained to make this remark. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this serious state of affairs in the industrial institutions assisted by the I F C. I am happy that provisions have been made in this Bill for enabling the Directors of the I.F.C. on the institutions receiving assistance from the I.F.C. to function more efficiently. I hope that the situation will take a turn for better so far as the working of the industrial units assisted by the I.F.C. is concerned.

Before I conclude. I would also refer to another important fact In the Board of Management of the I.F.C. almost all the Directors are from the industrially developed areas. There is not even a single Director from the industrially backward areas. If the industrially backward areas in the country are to receive their due share of assistance from the I.F.C., then there must be Directors from those areas on the Board of Management of financial institutions like the I.F.C. I request the hon. Minister to look into this problem also and do the needful so that the industrially backward areas get priority in the scheme of working of the I.F.C

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the Finance Minister. After the achievement of independence, we set out on a course of planned development and industrialisation of this country, but we found we did not have any agencies for financing industrialisation or helping companies in issuing stock shares, and bonds. We did not have any industrial banking at that time worth the name. This important gap in our banking field was filled up by starting the Industrial Finance Corportation. It performs in our economy more or less the same functions that the IBRD is supposed to perform in the world

It is a matter of satisfaction that during the last 24 years, this corporation had performed very creditable work. For instance, in the first 22 years, it gave assistance to the extent of Rs. 338 crores. I agree with the hon. member on the other side that in judging the success of the work of this institution, we should consider not the rate of dividend but the extent of industrialisation promoted by it. I am glad to say that during the first 22 years, as a result of the assistance given to the extent of Rs. 338 crores, it could help mobilisation of capital to the extent to the extent of Rs. 338 crores, it could last 2 years are not available.

Another creditable work done by this institution is, it has given nearly Rs. 77 crores to the cooperatives, mainly in sugar and textile industries. As a result of this,

these cooperatives could mobilise a total capital of Rs. 160 crores during these 24 years.

I support this Bill because it has many important features. The amendment is really comprehensive in character. It enbales the institution to exercise effectively the right to appoint directors. Secondly, if any directors have any interest in the application of an industrial concern, the amendment prevents the IFC from giving any help to such concerns. The amendments are such that it will enable the I.F.C. to correct to a certain extent the industrial imbalance in the country. There are certain States and districts which are classified as industrially backward. The amount of assistance given at present to these States is very small. For instance, till last year, the amount of assistance given to Assam was 1.8 per cent, Punjab 1.8 per cent, Haryana 2.7 per cent, Kerala 3.4 per cent. Members on the other side complained about West Bengal. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra together got nearly 42 per cent of the total assistance given by I.F.C. during the last 23 years.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): What was the amount received by West Bengal alone?

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: It was 10.9 per cent of the total for the last 23 years. This is a good feature of this Bill that it will enable the corporation to correct this imbalance to a certain extent. Provision has been made for giving loans to backward areas at concessional terms. Secondly, it will now adopt a project-oriented approach. Instead of simply examining the applications which are received by it, it will attract applications from those areas, consider them sympathetically and particularly help new entrepreneurs, new technologists and engineers who want to enter business. One important provision is, the Corporation need not insist on security. This will certainly enable the corporation to do something for backward districts.

I have two or three suggestions to make. In future, I hope the I.F.C. will adopt a policy in keeping with our planned objectives. We are out to build a socialist economy. I hope greater encouragement will be given to cooperative societies. I do not say they have been neglected in the past, but I hope more attention will be given to such forms of organisation in future than to private limited companies and public limited companies which are really private in character. The applications should be sifted in accordance with our plan priorities. If you look at the allocations for the last 22 years, much of the money has gone to textile and sugar which are consumption industries. Now new industries like fertilisers, chemicals, etc. are coming up and they should be encouraged, rather than the traditional industries like sugar and textiles.

There is one difficulty. When an industry starts working, it is quite possible that for the first three or four years, it may not be able to declare a dividend. The IBRD, for instance, exempts new firms from paying interest for the first 4 or 5 years. At present the Corporation insists on payment of interest and repayment of capital after the first or second year. I think it is a disadvantage in deserving cases, the new firms should be asked to begin payment of interest and capital after the fourth or fifth year. That will help industrialisation.

I am sure that with these comprehensive amendments the I.F.C. will be able to do much better than before, that it will help the intensification of development and increase the tempo of industrialisation in this country.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every economic institution should be judged entirely by its performance, the service it renders and the results it produces. The concept of institutional finance, particularly its impact in the investment climate in the country to what extent the financial institutions have helped in accelerating the industrial

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

growth and, finally, to remove the regional imbalances, they are the basic criteria on which these financial institutions need to be judged.

I am inclined to support the Bill, though I have several reservations in respect of the various amendments. I am really at a loss to appreciate why the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings have not been incorporated in this Bill. In fact, most of the amendments are almost contrary to what the Committee on Public Undertakings has recommended. It also seeks to acquire such sweeping powers which I think are sure to defeat its own objectives.

One of the most important aspect of this Bill is that it seeks to raise the authorised capital from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores. I will read out the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the subject:

> "The Committee are unable to agree with the view of the Corporation that the financial position should be improved by raising the authorised capital to an amount which is double the existing amount. Regarding extending the borrowing limit the Committee are convinced that the existing borrowing limits are adequate and the authorised capital, as it is, has room for enhancement up to Rs. 10 crores. The Committee recommend that the Corporation should generate more financial resources of their own by adopting measures like (1) selling or discounting of short-term applications in open market through other financial institutions, (2) issue of medium-term bonds and (3) fully utilising the drawing facilities of the Reserve Bank of India and identical methods."

Secondly, I am unable to appreciate why all the financial institutions are not able to follow or pursue a common loan application form and standard legal forms for sanctioning credit to the corporeal industrial concerns. There is a great deal of duplication of work by different financial institutions. I think much of the delay is contributed by this rigid and unimaginative observance of the rules in processing loan applications by the corporations. The I.F.C. should better adopt a practical approach and follow the pattern set up by similar lending institutions in India and abroad by processing the applications expeditiously with a view to curtail the time factor.

A large number of people, particularly smaller men who are seeking financial assistance from these financial institutions, get really fed up with the tyres of forms they are required to fill up and the time these institutions take to finalise these loan applications. As far as possible, the entire procedure of these financial institutions need to be streamlined to such an extent that really a common man, a small entrepreneur, finds it convenient to make full utilisation of the assistance granted by these financial institutions.

Thirdly, there is suspicion and confusion in the minds of the people about the existence of so many financial institutions. It has been recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank should be merged into one. I would suggest that all financial institutions in the country should come under one umbrella so that they can effectively discharge their functions of providing credit to various institutions. It would certainly have a greater impact on the entire process of industrial growth.

Hon. members from both sides of the House have talked a great deal about the investment policy of this Corporation. There is no doubt that the policy which is being followed by this Corporation is very faulty. It has not really tried to help a large number of backward regions in the country. I will certainly mention the Hindi region which has been neglected. The three States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh which constitute the Hindi region have remained neglected and ignored by all the financial institutons. So, these financial institutions should try to come forward and help the region because it has remained neglected all these years.

Similarly, there is a great deal of talk about the priority sectors. Where are the priority sectors today? Every day the government talk loud "we would help the priority sectors" but the misfortune is that the priority sectors remain where they were 25 years earlier. This is the real situation. I would, therefore, say that the priority sector should get the highest priority. It should be the primary function of these corporations to invite applications from those backward regions, and these applications should be cleared at the earliest possible time.

In this amending Bill, it has also been suggested that the financial institutions should give financial assistance to the public sector industrial undertakings also. In a way, it is a very policy. But, at present the government expects the corporeal industrial concerns in this country to depend entirely on financial institutions. This is the policy of the Government of India. I feel it is not a happy policy. The policy should be that the corporeal institutions should depend entirely on peoples' contribution rather than on government institutions. But while it is the policy of the Government that the corporeal institutions should depend on the financial institutions for their funds, I do not know why the public sector institutions in the country, which really depend on the budgetary allocations of the government, should also depend on these financial institutions. I am not able to appreciate this point and I am sure the government will clarify it.

We have brought to many pieces of legislation for but, what do we find as the result? We find that the industrial growth rate is really declining. Are we going forward or backward? Today the situation is that we as a nation are rapidly moving towards zero growth rate. This is a fact. I will not agree with the government leaders that this country is moving forward; this country is actually going backward. It is not even stagnation. If there is stagnation, I will not be so unhappy. But I say that the country is going backward. Zero growth rate means that poverty will get ascentuated unemployment will increase and, of course, prices shooting up every day. These are the factors which are caused by the policy which is being pursued by the government, which is wholly negative in character and confiscating in approach which finally results in expropriation. This sort of policy cannot produce economic prosperity and social justice for which the ruling party is committed today.

The basic question is whether government is interested in reviving the confidence of the investor in the economic structure. If the investor is not interested in putting his money in the economic structure, then the future of this country is doomed. We cannot save this country. If the country is to move forward, the investment climate must grow. We should try to create a situation in which the common man feels interest in the economic life of the country.

How are we going to do it? At present, there is tremendous inflation in the country. What we need today is to create a policy or to produce a policy which can be really anti-inflationary which is possible only when the consumer goods industries are expanded in such a big way in the country that the people really get what they need at reasonable prices and the prices really come down to a reasonable level.

We also know that the Government leaders are very fond of making all sorts of statements. One of the senior Ministers of the Government of India has recently said that the economy is poised for breakthrough. We are hearing it for the last 25 years. But we have never found the economy so poised for break-through. The situation really is that the economy is going backward. How are you going to create a situation in which economy moves forward? That is the basic question which the Government should seriously consider today.

If the economic policy is not oriented towards production, I can tell you that we cannot solve the economic problems

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of the country. The basic need of the hours is that Government's entire economic policy should be directed towards accelerating the growth rate in the country, both in the field of agriculture and industry. How are you going to realise it? I do not really see that the production in this country can ever be raised unless we provide incentive in the people engaged in farms and factories. We cannot expect a farmer to produce more if we do not provide necessary incentives to him. Similarly, we should provide incentives to people engaged in factories to produce more. Otherwise, we cannot expect them to produce more. The production and incentives are correlated terms

Those who surround the Prime Minister and who are responsible for formulating the economic policy of the country lack imagination and lack vision, and it is a policy which can be described as a *status quo* policy or an *ad hoc* policy All these policies have resulted ultimately in economic stagnation. I would plead with the Prime Minister that while reshuffling the whole Cabinet, she should try to bring a new team of Ministers who have got a new vision, a new imagination, who can really think and feel that the country's economy should grow and grow at a faster rate and, in no case, less than 10 per cent a year. This is what I would plead with the Prime Minister and, I am sure, she will accede to this request at an appropriate time.

Finally, I would make only one point and that is this. The national leadership has been talking a great deal in terms of political stability But political stability has little meaning if it does not produce economic prosperity and social justice. This whole process of political stability has really not inspired the people and the people have begun thinking that this political stability must go if the economic prosperity and social justice is not guaranteed to the people. This is the time for our national leadership to ponder seriously whether they really want the country to move forward or to go backward.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

I would like to make a few points before this august House about the problems of the district Koraput in Orissa State. The Industrial Finance Corporation has a great role to play for the industrial development of the country and also for the eradication of regional imbalance in the country

Coming to the point of regional imbalance in the country, I would like to mention figures of money advanced to different States by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Corporation has sanctioned money mostly to already industrially-developed States Here, you will see that Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have got Rs. 20 crores They have sanctioned between Rs. 10 crores to 20 crores for Andhra, Gujarat and Mysore, and between Rs. 5 crores to 10 crores to Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal Less than Rs. crores is in the case of Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and also Orissa.

In Orissa, there are so many facilities available for the development of industries. But due to lack of finances, the industries in Orissa are not developing properly. I would like to give the history and geography of Orissa, not in detail but in short. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: History and geography of Orissa will not come within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The history of Orissa is that it is a poor State in the country. The geography of Orissa is that 42 per cent of its area is forest and hilly area where we can get the minerals and other resources for the establishment of industries. The public sector in India has over the years been going at a faster rate in different areas in the field of industry. The role of the public sector is to achieve socio-economic development of

the country The plans should be made particularly for the development of back ward regions in the country

In Orissa especially in my own district which is Koraput many forest based in dustries can be started because this district has in its area a major portion as hills and forests and a lot of mineral resources are available there A proposal was submitted to the Government of India in September 1969 by the State Government for the establishment of a cement plant near Sunki in Koraput in the Fourth Plan I would request the Government to see that this proposal is materialised

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There should be some other occasion for making these submissions

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO The Industrial Finance Corporation should provide finances to the State Government We have nationalised the banks and they should come forward to give more money for this purpose particularly in tribal and backward areas

If major industries are developed in tribal and backward areas the need of the people and of the place will not be fulfilled because they are not technical personnel, they do not know how to work in factories That is why Sir I request the Government to have small scale industries in backward and tribal areas

श्री बनवाह प्रधान : (शहडोल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू ।

इस विधेयक मे कई विवादास्पद बातें हैं । इस निगम द्वारा पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियो और सहकारी समितियो को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है । वर्तमान बिल मे इस आशय का संशोधन किया जा रहा है कि सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमो को भी निगम द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये । सरकार की विचारधारा आजकल यह हो रही है कि सरकारी उपक्रमो की पूरी सहायता की जाये । जिन जिन संस्थाओ से धन मिल सकता है, वह इन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगो को दिलाया जाये ।

सरकार की इस नीति मे किसी का विवाद नही है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगो का पल्लवित और पोषित करना वर्तमान सरकार की नीति है । किन्तु ऐसा करते समय यह प्रश्न उठाना स्वाभाविक है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगो मे अथवा देश के उद्योगो म जन साधारण अथवा देश के आम उपभोक्ताओ के रोजमर्रा काम मे आने वाली वस्तुओ का उत्पादन क्यो नही बढाया जाता है । सरकार औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा इन उद्योगो को वित्तीय सहायता दिलाना चाहती है किन्तु साधारण जनता की दिलचस्पी इस बात म है कि यह निगम जिस उद्योग अथवा कारखाने के लिए धन मजूर करे वह जनसाधारण के दैनिक उपयोग मे आने वाली वस्तुओ का उत्पादन करे ।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकाश उद्योगो मे घाटा हो रहा है । उनकी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था सतोषजनक नही है । इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

यदि औद्योगिक वित्त निगम बडे बडे सरकारी उद्योगो के स्थान पर लघु उद्योगो को ऋण दे, तो अधिक अच्छा होगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से एक पिछडा राज्य है जहा प्रधानत आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते है । वहा औद्योगिक असतुलन दूर करने म इस निगम से सहायता ली जा सकती है ।

इस बिल मे यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि यदि कोई डायरेक्टर किसी उद्योग से सम्बन्ध रखता है तो वह उस उद्योग के बारे मे किसी विषय पर वोट मे भाग नही ले सकेगा । सरकारी उपक्रम समिति की सिफारिश पर यह नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है । मैं इसका

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

स्वागत करता हू । इस बिल के खड 14 के अनुसार यदि किसी उद्योग मे किसी डायरेक्टर का आर्थिक हित है, तो निगम उसे वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति नही देगा ।

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम 1964 से काम कर रहा है । उसमे कुछ कमिया और दोष है, जिन्ह दूर करने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है । अब तक उसका कार्य-क्षेत्र सहकारी समितियो और प्राईवेट कम्पनियो तक ही सीमित था । अब इस बिल के द्वारा यह नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगो को भी इस निगम से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानो मे जो घाटा हो रहा है, उसे दूर किया जाये और उनकी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था मे सुधार किया जाये । आम जनता के दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओ का उत्पादन बढाया जाये, जैसे कपडा, कागज साबुन, डबलरोटी और दूध पाउडर आदि ।

कपडा उद्योग को तुरन्त वित्तीय सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है । कच्ची लाख अथवा चपडा इकट्ठा हो रहा है और हजारो मजदूर आदिवासियो को घोर आर्थिक स्थिति का सामना करना पड रहा है । यदि मत्री महोदय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को तुरन्त आदेश दे, तो हजारो आदिवासियो को रोजगार मिल सकेगा । हमारे क्षेत्र मे लाख चमडा, चीनी मिट्टी और कायला बिना किसी परिश्रम के प्रचुर मात्रा मे प्राप्त होता है । वहा वित्तीय सहायता देने से हजारो लोगो को रोजगार मिलेगा और पूजी तैयार होगी ।

मै एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हू । बैंको मे कर्ज लेने की जो पद्धति है, उसको सरल बनाया जाना चाहिए । इसके लिए ऐसे नियम और फार्म आदि बनाये जाय, जिनको आम जनता समझ सके ।

जो अध्ययन दल मध्य प्रदेश या अन्य क्षेत्रो मे जाये, वे यह देखे कि कहा किस बात की जरूरत है । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मध्य प्रदेश मे लाख, चीनी मिट्टी और कोयला प्रचुर मात्रा मे पाये जाते है । यहा उद्योग शुरू करने मे कम पूजी लगगी, हजारो लोगो को रोजगार मिलेगा और तुरन्त परिणाम सामने आयेगे । मत्री महोदय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अन्त मे मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार केवल बड औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानो की तरफ ध्यान देने के बजाये उन सामान्य प्रकार के उद्योगो और कारखाना का भी दृष्टि म रखें, जो किसी न किसी प्रकार हमारे देश के उत्पादन और विकास को प्रभावित करते है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज निर्णायक प्रक्रिया का जिन जटिल और अधिक समय लगाने वाली क्रियाविधियो मे से गुजरना पडता है, उनको समाप्त किया जाये । मै प्रार्थना करता हू कि कोई अध्ययन दल विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रो को जा कर देखें जहा बिना अधिक पूजी के छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते है और लोगो को काम दिया जाना है ।

आप न मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I would like to thank all the hon members for the very valuable suggestions that they have made especially my eminent colleague Mr Somnath Chatterjee, who initiated the discussion and who really started it at a very high level and kept it entirely free from politics, for that and for his eloquence he has to be congratulated Unfortunately, that could not be sustained for various reasons and political reasons had to be injected into the debate Actually the entire gamut of the debate widened, instead of being confined only to the IFC (Amendment) Bill, its horizon widened and it became a critical analysis of the entire economic and financial policies of the Government. For

that, Sir, we do need more time on another occasion, and as such, I will confine myself now to the IFC (Amendment) Bill and to the relevant factors which the hon. members have raised from time to time.

First and foremost, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. members that next year, in June, the IFC would be celebrating its Silver Jubilee; it will be completing 25 years of good, constructive service to the nation. It has been a pioneer developmental financial institution, the first of its type in Asia, and actually in the developing countries; it has therefore, its own prestige.

Now, when they are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee, we cannot but turn our minds to the pioneer, the great visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had the vision and imagination to think of such an organisation which would pave the way for future development of financial institutions.

15 hrs.

Shri Virendra Agarwal said that we have to judge any organisation and any developmental financial institution from the basis of the service rendered or the performance to their credit and I would like to say that these are the two criteria by which we can judge the IFC, and on both these counts I find that it is entirely to the credit of the IFC I would like to congratulate all those who have been associated with it.

Of course, in regard to drawbacks, I have something to say and I will come to it later, but this is the general background.

The scope of this amending Bill is to extend and to enlarge the sphere by bringing the public sector undertakings also within its purview. This will natuarally promote new enterprises and encourage new entrepreneurs and I think there can be no two opinions about it. The second factor is expansion of business and it must be said to the credit of the IFC that the Reserve Fund of the Corporation is at present equal to the paid-up capital. That speak volumes for any organisation as such. We find that the Corporation had been expanding its activities from time to time and now its future expansion will be allowed and its authorised capital is proposed to be increased from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores This would facilitate future expansion of business If there is expansion of business, automatically there is greater investment. By greater investment, there is automatically greater production, and that is co-related with the generation of wealth in the country. Therefore, I think, this is a very welcome feature.

Another feature of this is the ability to provide feeder loans, and foreign currency loans to the small entrepeneurs. So far this facility had not been there, but, by this amending Bill this facility will also be provided to the small entrepreneurs, and I think therefore that this is a welcome feature.

Mr. Virendra Agarwal levelled a charge. I wish he was here to hear the other side of it. I would like to say that we are not trying to flout or to go against the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings On the contrary, the Clauses which we are introducing now, namely Clauses 6, 14 and 15, are primarily aimed at accepting and implementing their recommendations and therefore what is being done is not in violation of the recommendations, but in direct implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

One point was made by Mr. Damani for which I am grateful. Points were raised about the rigidity of the procedure and therefore I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to Clause 11. We find from the security point of view more emphasis laid on the project orientation, and therefore this regidity, if it was there, to some extent, needs to be remedied. Therefore I think this will be another welcome feature.

Apart from other facts, I would like to mention that this year, being the silver jubilee year, certain special schemes have been announced. A Special Management Institute has been set up which will in a way be providing a sort of consultancy

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

service, because these are needed some times by the young entrepreneurs, by the people who want academic advice and so on, and they want consultation how to put up a project etc And therefore, this feature, namely, the setting up of the Special Management Institute is a special feature The Benevolent Fund which we are proposing to set up will be assisting these new entrepreneurs here and abroad and it will help them to specialise in their job These are some of the main features which I wanted to mention

There was one argument which was raised and this was that there should be a merger of the IDBI and the IFC I thought yesterday we had some discussion on it but I would like to repeat it again The present tendency is not for amalgamation or for setting up of monolithic

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE IFC should be made a separate institution independent of the IDBI, without any interference by it

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI Actually there is no interference at all

The autonomy of the IFC is there

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE IFC has to obtain the approval from them regarding their proposals and schemes and that causes delay

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI. The delay factor has been taken care of On the point how to remove the delay, how to expedite the things, etc I will come to, a little later I am now dealing with the point made about merger and Government's stand is this Mr Virendra Agarwal had taken it up Perhaps he is a prephet of doom, I don't say personally But, many people are thinking that the country is going backward and that the country is not going farward, it is stagnating and all that I personally feel, if we stood where we were, then perhaps it would not only be stagnation, but it would be struggle for survival Therefore, the question of being so pessimistic does not arise Since it is a political argument suggested by him I do not think we have to go into the politics of it or the intentions which have motivated him to level those charges over here.

The IDBI also refinances and its nature of work is different whereas the IFC specialises in giving loans for cooperatives, whether it is sugar or jutemills, etc The IFC is a developing financial institution which gives loans to cooperatives which is not done by the IDBI I do not think there is any overlap here because this identity has to be maintained and moreover IDBI gives loan to the core and the heavy sector which is not done exclusively by the IFC and therefore, there is separation of jurisdiction, so far as this aspect of the matter is concerned

Mr Somnath Chatterjee said that no indication was given as to which institution or institutions loans or debentures would be transferred by the IFC This has to be read along with Cl 11 This is only an enabling provision Since IFC happens to be the trustee, I do not think this is really necessary to name any institution as such

About 'court' also, the word has already been defined and it is competent on the part of the court to have jurisdiction where the substantial business of the concern is carried on And therefore, this is also equally made clear There was no lacuna in drafting as was pointed out by the hon Member

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I referred to Clause 6 yesterday and I said that it provides for transfer of rights by the IFC but it does not provide to whom the right will be transferred or who are eligible to be its transferees The hon. Minister just now referred to Cl 11 of the Bill but it deals with amendment of Section 18 which deals with the Executive Committee of the IFC and it has nothing to do with persons or bodies who would be the transferees The Hon Minister, I think, may have a look into this in some more detail

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: About regulations, it has been mentioned that these regulations should be subject to the scrutiny of Parliament. We feel that IFC has worked with 25 years of service to its credit and therefore it is now a mature organisation and it should be free from bondage. Regulation is a day-to-day matter it need not be brought before the purview of the scrutiny of the Parliament, as such. As a matter of fact, for some time past it has not been brought for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a fundamental question.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is not a policy issue; framing a regulation is not a policy issue; it is a routine affairs As such, it is not brought before Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are you changing this? It was placed before.....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I hope he will appreciate the delay factor which arose. It has been mentioned that too much scrutiny is a cause of some delay and scrutiny by Parliament will lead to a little delay.. .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Parliament does not approve of the regulations as such. Under the present system of Subordinate Legislation, rules are placed before Parliament and if Parliament decides to alter them they are altered; otherwise they become effective as and when they are framed. Therefore Parliament's intervention will not delay the matters.

They become effective as soon as they are framed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: They have been there for the last six years without any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go too far into this controversial field.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I shall keep that in mind. I think he has already heard my viewpoint also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the knows Parliament is very sensitive. Let her be careful about it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We shall not tread even an inch on Parliament's rights.

As regards dividend distribution, we feel that on the basis of the performance, the stage has been reached when the ceiling of 5 per cent should also be removed.

The question which has been repeated by almost every Member and which is shared by everyone is in regard to the allocation or lending policies with an eye on removal of regional disparities. We find from statistics that out of the total aggregate assistance to all the concerns, out of a total of 565 projects to whom the assistance sanctioned was Rs. 398 crores, in the less developed or backward districts, the number was 148 projects, and the assistance sanctioned was Rs. 107 crores. We have tried to break up these figures and we find that the IFC helps the co-operative sector in a substantial way. The bigger industrial co-operative societies are not financed by any other financial institution. The co-operatives represent also to a certain extent the weaker sector of society. Going by the figures, we find that the amount of assistance taken by the less developed States and backward areas is 26.9 per cent, and by the cooperatives is 22 per cent and for the new entrepreneurs, it works out, because it was started only recently, to 10 per cent and the amount going to the new undertakings really works out to 65.3 per cent In this way, the assistance given by the IFC has really gone to create more jobs and new potential for new entrepreneurs, and therefore, it is a job-oriented policy, and many of these people have profited from this assistance.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why there are so many jobless.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am sure the IFC is not responsible for the jobless. If that were so, we shall tackle the problem right now.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

A point was also made in regard to the purpose-wise classification. Hon. Members wanted to know the particular direction in which the money had been used. Therefore, Government have tried to make an exercise and we find that the position is as follows. We have the figures of total assistance up to June 30, 1972 granted to new undertakings. If you would permit, I shall read out the whole thing. We have got the figures for expansion of existing lines, modernisation and rehabilitation and diversification We have got all these figures, and we find that Government have really been trying to see in which way the concerns could be improved, whether by expansion, or diversification or modernisation

One point that has so far eluded many of the Members here, probably because they did not have time to mention it is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why make them wise about it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It would be unfair to the IFC if I did not have your permission to put it on record. Since it is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year, this should be on record that the quantum of Rs 2006 crores has been raised by the IFC as resource mobilisation, and this is not a very small measure, and I think that it deserves credit for it, and I am glad that they are coming out as a pioneer financial institution in the country and also outside.

Some hon. Members had suggested that the money should be given for small-scale industries. I think that this is not within the purview of the IFC. That is where the State Finance Corporations would be coming in. Here, we are really concerned only with the loans and financial assistance to the medium scale and the large scale industries, since the IFC gives loans over Rs. 20 lakhs and not less than that. We have tried to go into that point which was mentioned about the question of discrimination or rather the point that some of the advanced States had taken more loans while the backward States had really not been able to utilise the assistance in full. We find from the figures, that in Maharashtra, 80 projects in the corporate sector have been given assistance, and the assistance granted to the corporate sector is Rs. 42.69 crores....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In which year?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I think these figures are up to the end of June, 1972, if I am not mistaken. I say this subject to correction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I think it should be for 1971-72.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In West Bengal, it was Rs. 39 40 crores. So far as the co-operative sector is concerned, while in Maharashtra, it was 32, in West Bengal it was nil; the assistance granted to co-operative societies in Maharashtra was Rs 40.36 crores, while in West Bengal, it was nil So far as the share of West Bengal in the matter of financial assistance from the IFC is concerned, in the corporate sector it has been more or less the same. But when it comes to the co-operatives, we find that the south has a definite network of co-operatives and further sugar co-operatives are also there. Unfortunately, West Bengal does not have sugar production to that extent....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will only patronise sugar. For, sugar gives them benefit.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I think that sugar in West Bengal should be even sweeter, if I am not mistaken, but the production has to come up. But the fact is that co-operatives have been working in the south and they are better worked there, but in West Bengal, we do not have these. We have jute mills there and the jute mills could also utilise the assistance. Another factor which has been responsible for this is industrial instability. I did not want to bring politics into this debate, but I must mention that industrial investment cannot

operate in an atmosphere where there is industrial instability. We know that during the last two or three years, the industrial stability which was needed for investment was not prevalent in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How any applications were made from West Bengal for loans from the IFC during 1971-72?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It has been brought to my notice that no worth-while application has been rejected from anywhere.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What does she mean by worth-while application? Let her give us the figures.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have told him already that no worth-while application has been rejected This means that none obviously must have come. As regards this question of industrial stability, the fact is that since the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has come into operation in West Bengal, the situation has definitely improved, and, therefore, I would call upon hon Members, whichever affiliations they may have, to remember that if they sustain this stability in that State, it would be conducive to greater production and there would be no reason why West Bengal cannot utilise the assistance given by the IFC.

There was some question about the performance of the IFC and also a suggestion for the better working of the IFC. We have to admit that there is scope for improvement in the working of the IFC. This has attracted the attention of Government, and Government are fully alive to it and certain steps have been taken in that direction. For instance, the corporation has opened a lot of branches and is streamlining its operations. The corporation has also increased its technical staff. It is contacting the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is trying to help the small and medium entrepreneurs and having effective coordination with the State Finance Corporations and other State level agencies.

There is only one other point left and that was the point made by Shri D. K. Panda. He mentioned about the Bajorias and Jalans having been given a substantial assistance by the IFC. He has used his own term, namely looting of some such expression. We do not subscribe to that. But anyway, he has made that point. According to the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the Bajorias and Jalans group are under the BIC group and the Surajmall and Nagarmall group respectively. There has also been some interlocking of companies belonging to these two industrial groups But so far as the IFC is concerned, it has not granted any assistance to any companies falling under the BIC group. For the Surajmall Nagarmall group a total assistance of Rs 1 39 crores has been sanctioned up to the end of June, 1972. There was one point which has to be refuted.

SHRI D. K PANDA: Bajoria-Jalan House—what is the amount of advanced granted to them?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We do not have this, if you give notice we can give them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I raised this question.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She will give you the figures; she does not have them ready.

SHRI D K. PANDA I shall write again.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: You write and we shall give whatever we have. There is one point which needs to be refuted. Some hon. Members had mentioned that out of 34 companies only ten have accepted convertibility clause We find that it is not the case. All of them had accepted the convertibility clause and therefore it is not correct to say so. Now, about Orissa I have tried to make enquiries and to the best of my information I do not think the Orissa Government has sent in such an application but in case the hon. Member is interested, if the application has come in just now, we

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

do not know; if it is there it will be subject to other normal regulations. With these remarks, I am sure the House will give its unanimous support to this Bill and acclaim it as a progressive step and give its unstinted support to the Bill ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be unanimous. She has herself given notice of some amendments.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: With regard to Orissa, may I know whether the hon. Minister has received facts, has ascertained from the particular department whether any application has reached them for advance from this Corporation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You kindly write to her.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: To say: I have no knowledge about the applications received—that is one thing. We have not received anything to say so, is a different thing. Let the hon. Minister clarify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are details. She may not have the figures ready in hand. She has promised, she will get the figures and send them to you. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(*Amendment of section 30*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Clause 17. Government has given notice of an amendment at 2.22 this afternoon.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have not got a copy of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would not have and that is why I am mentioning the time. Before I admit this amendment, before I accept this notice—because it is a very nominal thing as you are going to see—I should like to say that it is rather embarrassing to the Chair You have been working on this Bill; you know it; you must have discovered . (*Interruptions*) It should be much better if proper notice is given in time But since it is a very formal thing, a nominal amendment, I shall accept it But I would like you to move it personally and explain to the House what it is.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: With your permission, I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 12 and 13.

for "District Judge",

read "District Judge or an Additional District Judge". (2)

It is a very innocent thing. By way of abundant caution we have taken this; it is sometimes better. The term 'district judge' may not include 'additional district judge'. I think this is an amendment which the House may accept.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which clause is it?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Clause 17, lines 12-13 on page 8. It reads: "All proceedings (whether by way of suits or appeals or other proceedings under this Act pending before a District Judge...." She would like to add'....Additional District Judge'. It is a very nominal thing. I shall put it to the House.

The question is:

"Page 8, lines 12 and 13,

for "District Judge"

read "District Judge or an Additional District Judge".(2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 18 *to* 20 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 21—(*Amendment of section* 43.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 21—there is an amendment which has been circulated, by Shrimati Rohatgi.

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

for lines 26 *and* 27 *substitute*—

'(b) in sub-section (2) in clause (e) for the words "Board and of the Central Committee," the word "Board," shall be substituted;' (1)

(*Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, *Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs.

DELIMITATION BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

Hon. Members are aware that article 82 of our Constitution provides that upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine: Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House. A similar provision will be found in aricle 170(3). Census in our country takes place every ten years. The last census took place in 1971 and the reports were received during the middle or later part of this year. On receipt of those reports it became necessary to move this Bill.

This Bill is based on similar Bill; passed by this House in 1962. There are five variations from that Bill and I shall draw pointed attention of the hon. Members. For instance in the short title in the 1962 Act, it was Delimitation Commission Act.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

The work is to be done by a commission and the work is really delimitation of the constituencies. Therefore the Bill now proposed will be known as the 'Delimitation Act', not the Delimitation Commission Act.

Secondly, the expression 'State' has been defined so as to exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir but to include a Union Territory having a legislative assembly. The reason for the exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is that the matter in relation to that State would be regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954, which would be suitably modified subsequent to the passing of this Bill. Yet another reason for the definition is that the present Bill applies to the Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies and to the Union Territory of Delhi, unlike the previous enactment on the subject at which time the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 was not on the statute-book.

The third variation is that two provisions have been added to clause 4. These two provisos seek to lay down that (a) where only one seat is allocated to a State in the House of the People, the whole of the State is to form one territorial constituency and (b) it shall not be necessary for the commission to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to any Union Territory or the total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram or the total number of seats in the Metropolitan Council of the Union Territory of Delhi as they have been provided for in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

Similarly in clause 5 a proviso to subclause (1) has been added. This proviso was not there in the 1962 Act. It seeks to provide that where the number of members of the House of the People representing any State is four or less, then members for that State and in the latter member for that State and in the latter case, the total number of associate members shall be less than nine by such number by which the total number of members of the House of the People representing that State is less than four.

Clause 8 deals with the readjustment of the number of seats. It differs from the corresponding provision in the 1962 Act in the following respect. It has become necessary in the present Bill to make a reference to the provisions of certain other enactments in this clause so that the task of delimitation could be carried out by the Delimitation Commission only and not by the Election Commission in certain cases, as was the position earlier under the provisions of the relevant Acts referred to in the clause.

With these variations, the Bill I am moving is a production of the 1962 Act, and this being in a compliance with the provisions of article 82 and article 170(3), I feel it is a non-controversial measure and I hope the House will adopt it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union Territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Shri M. C. Daga that the Bill be sent to a Select Committee.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I am moving it.

I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division

of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies to the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely: Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri B S. Bharua, Shri H. R. Gokhale, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar, Dr. Laxmanarayan Pandey, Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Shri Anant Prasad Sharma; and Shri Ram Chandra Vikal with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know why today I have become Deputy-Chairman Anyway, it does and matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the amendment of Mr. Daga that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee. It is true that after every census, there is a constitutional requirement that there should be a commission appointed known as the Delimitation Commission. It is also true that the population of our country has increased and on that basis, the States both in Parliament and State Assemblies have to be increased. Recently the Prime Minister called a meeting of the opposition parties to discuss this issue, whether it should be increased. I think the suggestion was 570 or 575 seats. I am told there was no consensus in that committee and no decision could be taken because of divergent views.

My party is not opposed to increasing the seats and this should not be rejected on the technical ground that there is no accommodation in this House I am told the technical experts have said that the strength could be increased to 540 or 550, i.e, about 30 seats more. But I do not know whether strictly according to the population basis, on the basis of 7 lakhs or 7½ lakhs, the number of seats will be confined to 550. It may be more; it may even come to 580. I do not know how those members will be accommodated in this House. After all, Government's decision or the decision of this House cannot be taken on the basis or assumption that everybody has to be accommodated in this House alone and we will not have a separate building for the Lok Sabha or the other House.

I do not mind saying that we are opposed to very big constituencies If you do not increase the seats, a Lok Sabha constituency may have more than 9 to 10 lakhs of voters. If there are a million voters, it will be impossible for any candidate to fight elections because he should spend more than Rs. 4 lakhs. I was a member of the committee appointed to go into the various suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner to reduce the election expenses

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) If you have a Member of Parliament for each panchayat, the expenses will be reduced.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE. I do not want to go upto the panchayat level I am only saying if one has to manage 10 or 12½ lakhs of voters, Members of Parliament will have no personal contact with the people. Moreover, the election expenses are going to be terrible. The return showing election expenses will be nothing but fictitious and will not give a correct picture of the money spent. It will only open the flood gates for those big tycoons who wish to enter Parliament with the help of their money alone and not on the basis of any political ideology or policy. So, my suggestion is that the seats should be increased on the basis of the census and arrangements should be made to see that all the members are accommo-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

dated here. I am told the seating arrangement in the House of Commons is less than the number of members; it is very much less because everybody is not supposed to come to the House at the same time. We have also seen that in the Lok Sabha, whether it is a three line whip or four line whip, even on occasions when both the opposition parties and the ruling party unite as on Constitution Amendment Bills or elections to our parliamentary committees like the PAC or Estimates Committee, the maximum attendance was no more than 450. That means, about 20 or 25 per cent of the members are either absent or do not attend the House while in Delhi. The difficulty will be at the time of voting. In the House of Commons they just cross the floor and voting takes place in the lobby. We in our House also had the same system in the past. Now we have the automatic voting system for which each member has to be allotted a particular seat. So, all the Members will have to be accommodated with seats because they have to participate in voting. It is no doubt true that this will present a difficulty. But that is not such a big difficulty because of which we should not increase the number.

Then I come to the Delimitation Commission about which I have bitter experience in Kanpur. During the 1962 elections I suddenly found that my constituency has been bifurcated. Sir, I would like to take you to Kanpur and show you how the area which falls in the constituency of my sister, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, has four cinema houses, two ordnance factories and a big bazar, and it is called a rural constituency. I have been given an area which consists of 135 villages and my constituency is called an urban constituency. I was surprised at it and I asked the Delimitation Commissioner, Shri Sundaram, how it was done and whether somebody visited the area before doing it. In that Assembly constituency which had gone as a rural constituency, I had won earlier with a margin of 27,000 votes. Of course, my total margin was 60,000 votes. In that one Assembly constituency I had a margin of 27,000 votes because all the defence employees are there as two of the biggest ordnance factories are situated there. Now there are three plants with the establishment of the special alloy steel plant. After partition many Punjabis came and settled there and there is a place called Panch Number Gumti. My constituency was divided and I got an urban constituency which grows caulif flower, mustard and other things without any irrigation Still, I won the elections.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Were you not an associate member of the Delimitation Committee?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, I was not.

I would say that whenever the Delimitation Commission is appointed, it has to visit the area and see whether it is a reserved area or not. Now what happens is that suddenly on the basis of certain evidence a particular area, which is a general constituency, is converted into a reserved constituency. I am not against reservation. I feel that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be given the maximum number of seats That is not the point. But where the majority of the population is non Scheduled Caste, why should it be converted into a reserved constituency? So, I would say that the Delimitation Commission should go into the various problems with which we are confronted every day practically during our elections and then come to some conclusions.

Before the appointment of the Commission, the Minister should kindly consider whether it would not be advisable to refer it to a Joint Committee, where we will get ample opportunity to discuss all aspects and adduce evidence. After all, nothing is going to be lost if there is some delay. I do not think there is any danger of toppling any government because the elections are not fast approaching. The first election will be in 1974 There is ample time.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It will be earlier in my State.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this suggestion more seriously. They can themselves move to refer it to a Joint Committee.

We have nothing against the principles of the Bill. It is necessary according to our Constitution. The problem is how this increased number could be accommodated in this building. Perhaps, we can have two shifts. When the schools are having two shifts, we can also have two shifts; we do not mind it. So, merely on some technical grounds, the people of India should not be detailed the representation to which they are entitled under the Constitution. With these words, I support the Bill and I would request the hon. Minister to refer it to a Joint Committee.

श्री मलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं किसी बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव रखता हूं, तो कुछ माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि यह एक रुटीन वर्क है । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि मेरे या किसी अन्य सदस्य के प्रस्ताव पर जो भी बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में गये हैं, उन सब में एमेंडमेंट हुए हैं ।

सब से पहले मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो बिल पेश किया गया है, वह आर्टिकल 82 के नीचे आ रहा है या आर्टिकल 327 के नीचे ।

अगर यह बिल पास हो जाता है और उसके अनुसार निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बन जाते हैं, तो फिर वे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र चाहे कैसे भी बन जायें, आर्टिकल 329 के मुताबिक इस ला को हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस बारे में यही प्रोसीजर ले डाउन किया गया है कि आबजेक्शन्स रूल आउट करने के बाद इलैक्शन कमीशन जो भी जजमेंट देता है, उसको किसी कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है । आजकल के समय में कानून में इतना ज्यादा डिसक्रीशन रखने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार करप्शन को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है ।

उदाहरण के लिए क्लाज 3 में जजों के रखने की बात कही गई है । सवाल यह है कि हाई कोर्ट के जज क्यों रखे जायें, केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज क्यों न रखे जायें ।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : वे कम हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर सरकार देश को इन्साफ देना चाहती है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रखने चाहिए । क्लाज 3 में कहा गया है, "इट शैल कनसिस्ट आफ़ ए जज आफ़ सुप्रीम कोर्ट आर ए हाई कोर्ट" । हाई कोर्ट का जज क्यों रखा जाये ? जब कमीसन ने सारे देश में निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करना है, तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज क्यों नहीं रखे जाते हैं ? और फिर आप चाहते हैं कि रिटायर्ड हो जाय तो कोई परवाह नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सिटिंग जज होना चाहिए । यह पालिटिक्स में बड़ी गड़बड़ है । जहां जजेज भी बैठते हैं, कई बार डी-लिमिटेशन के मामले में मैंने देखा है कि वह भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से गाइड हो जाते हैं । इसलिए आज जो आप के सिटिंग जज बैठे हुए हैं उनको आप मुकर्रर कीजिये । इसमें आप ने कहा है :

"two members, each of whom shall be a person who is or has been judge...."

तो मेरा कहना है कि जो सिटिंग जज हो जो काम करता हो उसको आप मुकर्रर कीजिये और हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

"The Central Government shall nominate one of the members appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) to be the Chairman of the Commission."

मान लीजिए एक आप का हाई कोर्ट का जज है और एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का तो उसका चेयरमैन कौन होगा ? उसमें यह है कि गवर्नमेंट बिल नामिनेट । तो हाई कोर्ट के जज को भी

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

कह देगी वह कि वी आर दि चेयरमैन। चेयरमैन वह होना चाहिए जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो। लेकिन अगर आप इसमें ऐसा लिखते हैं कि :

"Government will nominate a High Court Judge to be the Chairman of the Commission."

That means the Government has got the discretion to appoint anybody as a Chairman. It means that the Government wants to interfere into it. He may be anybody. Suppose there are three Judges. You say "A" should be the Chairman and not "B" or "C". Why is this discretion left to the Government and for what purpose?

Then, clause 5 says:

"The Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each State, nine persons,..." What is the purpose of it?

आप राजस्थान को ले लीजिये या मध्य प्रदेश या आन्ध्र प्रदेश को ले लीजिये। राम गोपाल रेड्डी साहब को सारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश का हाल मालूम नहीं है। वह केवल अपनी कांस्टीटयूएंसी के बाबत जानते हैं। तो यह जो 9 मेम्बर्स को लेने का सवाल है उसमें कौन मेम्बर्स होने चाहिए ? मुझे अगर आप कहें कि मैं राजस्थान की सारी बात कह सकता हूं तो वह मेरे लिए असंभव है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात कह सकता हूं। तो आप जो 9 मेम्बर्स को नामिनेट कर रहे हैं उनको कैसे सारे प्रदेश का हाल मालूम होगा ? फिर उनको नामिनेट कौन करेगा ? कैसे उनको मालूम होगा ? स्पीकर अगर नामिनेट करेगा तो उसको कैसे मालूम होगा ? असेम्बली में क्या होता है कि जो असेम्बली में नामिनेट करने वाले होते हैं, गवर्नमेंट पार्टी के होते हैं या मिनिस्टर होते हैं वे नामिनेट हो जाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इधर भी ऐसा ही है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इधर भी ऐसा ही है तो यह बिलकुल गड़बड़ है। तो इसको जानते हुए हम कैसे इस बात को समझें ? यह 9 मेम्बर्स का डिस्क्रिशन किस आधार पर होगा ? पार्टी के आधार पर यह होगा या किस आधार पर होगा ? देयर इज नो क्राइटीरिया। मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट्स के अंदर डिवीजन्स हैं। हर जगह चार या पांच डिवीजन हैं। तो उस डिवीजन के जो एम पीज और एम०एल०एज० हों उनको एसोशिएट करना चाहिए कमीशन के अंदर जगह जगह पर। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि राजस्थान स्टेट के अन्दर चार पांच एम०पीज० को ले लें या पांच एम०एल०एज० को ले लें। हर एक स्टेट के अन्दर जो डिवीजन हैं, उन डिवीजन्स के आधार पर जब कमीशन को एन्क्वायरी करनी है तो उन लोगों को उसमें एसोशिएट करना चाहिए और उनसे लाभ लेना चाहिए। यह अगर हो तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। हर एक स्टेट डिवीजन में डिवाइडेड है। देयर आर फोर आर फाइव डिवीजन्स। उस डिवीजन के लोगों को उसमें एसोशिएट करें तो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। मैं जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से आया हूं, मेरी कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट लीजिए। पंचायत समिति है, तहसील है, जिला है। मेरे ब्लाक के कुछ विलेजेज दूसरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं और दूसरे के कुछ विलेजेज मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं। उदयपुर का हिस्सा भी उसमें आता है और मेरे जिले पाली का भी आता है। मैं पाली का हूं। मुझ एक एम०पी०को एक जिला परिषद् है उदयपुर में वहां जाना पड़ता है और एक जिला परिषद् है पाली के अन्दर जोधपुर डिवीजन में वहां पर भी जाना पड़ता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि आप के जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लाक यूनिट हैं वह किस आधार पर बनते हैं ? मैंने कई विलेजेज देखे हैं कि जहां बहुमत नहीं होता है तो उसको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट घोषित कर देते हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी बनी उसमें बहुमत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं है, लेकिन पोलिटिकल रीजन पर उसको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट घोषित कर देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह आप मुझ से नहीं कह सकते। यू कैन नाट चैलेंज मी। आपके ऐक्ट के अन्दर कोई पाबन्दी तो नहीं है। काइंडली गो थ्रू इट। मेरा कहना यह है कि आपकी यूनिट बनाना चाहिए। तहसील लेवेल पर मानें, ब्लाक लेवेल पर मानें, जिला लेवेल पर मानें, पर यूनिट होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह इसमें नहीं है। अब आप ने इसमें दिया है :

"The persons to be associated from each State shall be nominated in the case of Members of the House of the People by the Speaker...."

स्पीकर किस आधार पर यह नामिनेट करेगा ? ह्वाट विल बी दि कंसिडरेशन ? तो उसमें भी डिस्क्रिशन पर छोड़ दिया है। कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं मुकर्रर किया है। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैंने तो यह कहा कि डिवीजन के आधार पर एसोशिएट करना चाहिए। फिर आप कहते है :

"The Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall in the performance of its functions have all the powers of a civil court...."

आप कहते है कि उसकी नोटिस निकलनी चाहिए और केवल गजट में वह निकल जायेगा, दैट इज सफिश्येंट। मैं कहता हूं जो आपके जिला परिषद् हैं, तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स है, ब्लाक है, वहां पर क्यों नहीं यह नोटिस निकलती है। ताकि लोग जा कर देखें तो सही कि आप ने यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित किया है। लोगों को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि निर्वाचन क्षेत्र कौन सा घोषित कर रहे हैं और आप यह कह रहे हैं कि हम ने गजट में शाया कर दिया और हो गया। यह भी नहीं कि ब्लाक लेवल पर, तहसील लेवेल पर या एस डी ओ जहां बैठता है, वहां यह चीज शाया की जाय। सब-डिवीजन को मालूम नहीं, ब्लाक को मालूम नहीं, पंचायत समिति को मालूम नहीं और आप कहते हैं कि नोटिस निकल गई और अब यू हैव नो राइट टू मेक एनी आबजेक्शन। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह जो आप निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाते हैं उसमें आप को यह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो लोग आबजेक्शन रेज करना चाहते हैं, उनको उसका मौका हो। अब आप कहते हैं :

"...publish its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazettes of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;"

आप यह बताइये कि ये जो एसोशिएटेड मेम्बर्स हैं वे क्या वहां केवल अपनी राय देने के लिए हैं चाहे वह मानी जाय या न मानी जाय, उसमें वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते ? मान लीजिये एसोशिएटेड मेम्बर्स ने अपनी राय दी। दस मेम्बर ऐसी राय देते हैं कि यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र ऐसा होना चाहिए और डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन दूसरी राय देता है कि कमीशन की राय मानी जायगी या उन दस मेम्बर्स की राय मानी जायगी ? उनकी क्या पोजीशन है ? क्या वे वहां केवल इसलिए होंगे कि उनकी राय न मानी जावे ? जो आप ने एसोशिएट किये हैं एसेम्बली के मेम्बर्स, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स, जो वहां जाते हैं उनकी राय मानी जायेगी या नहीं ? तो सवाल यह है कि जो सारे के सारे प्राविजन्स आपने रखे है उनमें आपने सारा डिस्क्रीशन छोड़ दिया है। मान लीजिये जो ज्यादा मेम्बर्स आप बढ़ा रहे है वह कितने मेम्बर्स बढ़ाने चाहिए उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी सीट्स बढ़ सकती हैं उसका भी कुछ जिक्र नहीं है। केवल स्ट्रक्शंस देकर गवर्नमेंट अपना सारा भार डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन जो बनता है उसके ऊपर छोड़ना चाहती है और वह कमीशन जो भी चाहे कर सकता है।

16 hrs.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on The Delimitation Bill, 1972.

This Bill has been introduced for the purpose of constituting a Delimitation Commission to demarcate the Lok Sabha and the Assembly Constituencies in the country on the basis of 1971 Census. The present Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies had been demarcated after 1961 Census. As the population of the country has increased, which the 1971 Census has revealed, it is the constitutional duty cast on the Government that a Delimitation Commission is constituted immediately for the purpose of demarcating the Lok Sabha and the Assembly constituencies.

It cannot be disputed that the population of the country has increased But the population has not increased in the same proportion in all the States of the country and that is due to the fact that certain States are vigorously implementing the family planning programmes In fact, in some parts of the country as a result of this the population has gone down. To give a concrete example, on account of vigorous implementation of family planning programmes in national interest, the State of Tamil Nadu lost two Parliamentary seats. The Central Government repeatedly stress this fact that, unless the population explosion is controlled and curbed, the economic development of the country will be in jeopardy. If any State follows this directive and implements effectively the family planning programmes, the State is deprived of due representation in the Lok Sabha. If this is going to be the reward for undertaking to implement the family planning programmes, then naturally these programmes will receive a set back. Some States might even drop the family planning programmes.

I would like to suggest that in their deliberations the Delimitation Commission should take this vital point into consideration. It must be borne in mind that if any State, for instance, Tamil Nadu keep the national interest in the forefront and implement the family planning programmes in right earnest, such a State should not be rewarded by way of reduction in the number of Lok Sabha seats which it had earlier. I would even go to the extent of saying that there should have been provision in this Bill itself to the effect the States implementing vigorously family planning programmes will not be adversely affected in the matter of representation to the Lok Sabha.

Recently, our Prime Minister convened a Conference of the Leaders of all political parties in the country to consider the question of increasing the number of Lok Sabha seats to 570, which will be in proportion to the increase in population. I read in the newspapers that some political parties did not favour this increase in the Lok Sabha seats My party, the D.M.K. extented its fully support to the increase of Lok Sabha seats to 570. Now that this Bill has been introduced, I would like to know whether this question will be referred to the Delimitation Commission.

16.04 hrs.

(SHRI N K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*)

If the strength of Lok Sabha is not increased in proportion to the increase in population, then each Member of Lok Sabha may have to represent more than 10 lakhs of people Even now, a Member represents 7.5 lakhs of people. It is humanly impossible for any Member of Lok Sabha to cover frequently his entire constituency, which is so vast, for the purpose of personally contacting his constituents and acquainting himself with their problems and difficulties. If he is to represent more than 10 lakhs of people, I need not say that he will never be able to do justice to his responsibilities. The area of a constituency will become still larger. A Member will not be able to come round his constituency even twice in his five year term. His election expenses also will be

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

mounting up. So, it is necessary that along with the increase in population the number of Lok Sabha seats should also be increased proportionately. Similarly, the Assembly seats should also be increased. My party, the D.M.K. has extended its full support to the increase of Lok Sabha seats as also Assembly seats I hope that the Delimitation Commission will consider this question also.

As I pointed out earlier on, I would request that, for the purpose of achieving self-reliance, for the purpose of attaining economic goals which will pave the way for establishing an egalitarian society in the country if a State is to be penalised for implementing family planning programmes by way of loss in the Lok Sabha seats, I would say that our economic efforts will receive a set back. I would request that the pre-1961 basis for demarcating the Lok Sabha seats and Assembly in the case of Tamil Nadu should be followed for the purpose of delimiting the constituencies now. I had referred to this problem in my speech on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health in which I pointed out that the family planning programmes will be given a go-by if a State is to lose the number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Minister that this important fact must be borne in mind by the Delimitation Commission while the constituencies are delimited both for Lok Sabha and for Assemblies. There should be proportionate increase in the strength of Assemblies and Lok Sabha to the increase in population as revealed by 1971 Census.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh. He is not present.

Shri B. V. Naik

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Delimitation Bill has been presented here as a natural feature of the decade. I welcome the Bill as it is presented today. Even though we refer the task of delimitation of constituencies to a quasi-judicial body, i.e., the delimitation Commission, our experience in the past has been such that this seemingly very innocent-looking Bill, as far as the people say or the persons affected by it say, can also, in the hands of the people not gifted with a judicial bent of mind, is capable of being one of the most mischievous pieces of legislation.

I hope, first and foremost, in the choice of the personnel who will be manning this Commission, utmost care will be taken that quasi-politicians or full politicians or people not prone to take a very judicious view of the whole situation, are not selected in order to be placed in the two vacancies that are there where appointment is to be made from amongst judicial personnel. In this behalf, I would like to join hands with the hon. Member, Shri Daga, in supporting the view that, instead of having on this Commission of three people who have been 'has-beens' in the judicial line, it would be better, if at all to err on the safe side, if sitting members of the judiciary are provided to this Commission so that they will be more accountable than ex-judicial luminaries and will also be in a position to do justice to the job along with the ex-officio Chief Election Commissioner.

Then, Sir, as far as the discussion on the size of the constituency is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, raised this point. He said: The bigger the size of the constituency, the larger will have to be the amount of money spent on the election I do not see, and I cannot see eye to eye in co-relating the financial aspect of any election campaign with the size of that constituency, as that would be, in brief, a sort of an insult to the electorate, and more particularly, to the electorate of this great country. It would be an insult added to the injury for this reason that, in the course of the last 20 or 25 years of the operation of democracy in this country, the electorate has grown wise. Definitely it is wiser today, than what it was in the year 1952. And, even though there have been attempts made on behalf of the moneyed people to bribe or corrupt the electorate, the electorate, irrespective of either accepting the money or

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refusing the money—have been able to come to the right decisions, whether it is of a party or a person or an ideology. It would be a wrong conclusion to arrive at with regard to any co-relation between the amount of money spent and the success in the present or the forthcoming elections in this country.

I do appreciate the concern of the hon. Member (Shri Banerjee) that the size of the electorate will make it progressively difficult—particularly at the national level—to maintain a rapport or a sort of live-contact, with the electorate composed of as many as a million people, because, we are already 56 crores of people and even if we provide for 560 Members of Parliament, there will still be a million members of the electorate or the population which will have to be catered to and contact developed.

Having accepted a federal system of Government, having accepted a national Government, there seems to be absolutely no escape for this country. Leaving aside the technical problems in regard to the size of this chamber or the adjustments to be done about it, I feel, Sir, the electorate in this country, by and large, will see the limitation of their representatives, in regard to this size, and I hope that, in the interest of the nation, both the electorae and the elected will be able to appreciate the mutual difficulties involved in this difficulty of personal rapport as well as contact.

In this behalf, I would like to draw your kind attention to Clause No. 9 (1) (a) wherein it has been stated as follows:

> "All constituencies shall, as far as be practicable to geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience."

In the course of the last many years, the question of the further geo-demographic division of our States into constituencies has been somewhat neglected. Most of the constituencies being district units, and these district units, having been more or less the results of administrative exigencies, there has been no attempt at all to divide these constituencies into, sort of, geographical, demographic, cultural or semi-cultural units, or whatever else it may be called. There has not been much of an attempt and this has been a long-standing problem. And, I feel, in case we can think of a long term and a sort of perpetual measure to solve this problem, on the basis of even personal experience of some of us, that there is no relationship between these constituencies, then, if the Delimitation Commission were to apply itself in respect of a sort of cohesion within a constituency and to make it as far as practicable, a sort of perpetual constituency, a lot of service would have been rendered.

Here I come to another continuing problem in our country, of the relationship between the State and the Centre. The provision has been made that the Commission shall associate with itself, for the purposes of assisting it in its duty, in respect of each State, 9 persons, 4 of whom shall be Members of the House of the people, representing the State, and 5 shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State. I see no reason and I would join once again with hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga, as to the reason why the Members of Parliament should continue to be in a minority, even in the capacity of 'associate members' when they have no right of voting. Is it very difficult for us to accept that the two stand on equal footing and that if there is any need at all—if not the minimum of parity is ensured, and if parity cannot be ensured, because you want the odd number like 9 or 11—is it really difficult for us to somehow come across this sort of mental barrier, and, instead of having, if not equal number, at least 5 Members of Parliament and 4 Members of the State Assembly. I do not know the reason why this disparity is to be carried on. I hope the hon. Minister would be good enough to explain. But I would urge that in this year, because of the historical accident, once again, of a direct election of representatives in the Parliament, I think, this

is a good enough turning-point for us to see to it that, if not a parity, at least a majority, is maintained.

In this behalf, Sir, if I could develop the point further, since it should be possible physically for the Commission of three, not only to associate with these 9 associate members, or 10 associate members, but it would be also possible, if they have to apply themselves adequately to the task ahead of them, to see that an opportunity or associateship is given in respect of each Parliamentary constituency If this problem of 9 or 11 and 4 versus 5 is going to be difficult, when a respective constituency is under consideration of the Commission, an ad hoc or a sort of temporary associate membership to the Member of Parliament could be given because that will be a workable arrangement. The full details of the constituency will be best known to them. I think these are not suggestions submitted merely in the form of debating-points, but these are the hard realities. I hope, at least some of these suggestions, particularly regarding the parity of the membership and associate membership are incorporated and the amendments suggested in that behalf accepted by the hon. Minister

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman , Sir, under the Constitution of India, after every census, it is a mandatory requirement that delimitation has to be done. So far as the present Bill is concerned, it no doubt seeks to give effect to that constitutional requirement. But there are certain matters which it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House.

So far as the functions of this commission are concerned, it has got undoubtedly a gigantic task. It has to make provision for fixing not only the parliamentary constituencies but also the legislative Assembly constituencies throughout the country I find from the report of the Election Commission of India on the Fourth General Elections in 1967 that various handicaps were felt by the Delimitation Commission in carrying out its constitutional functions

Hon. Members are aware that the main principles of delimitation as laid down in the Constitution and the relevant legislation are that the constituencies should be more or less equal in population, that all constituencies should be geographically compact areas, and that in forming them, administrative units should not be unnecessarily broken and that the physical features and facilities of communication and public convenience have to be kept in mind. It was felt, and it is obvious that to carry out the delimitation work on the basis of these legal requirements, the least that should be provided to the commission was proper data and the very essential thing, namely proper maps. I find that the Election Commission is making a comment in its report which was prepared after the last delimitation was done that even maps were not made available to them. At page 9 of their report, we find·

'Accordingly, for a scientific delimitation of constituencies in each State, it is necessary to have maps on an appropriate scale of the State as a whole and of its districts and cities and a detailed table showing the total population the Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribes population for the smaller administrative units within each district and city. Instructions for the preparation of such maps and the compilations of such tables were issued by the Election Commission in 1962, a few months before the passing of the Delimitation Commission Act, but even so, the task proved to be difficult in a number of States. The commission was surprised to find that proper printed maps of districts showing the boundaries of administrative units, main physical features like hills, rivers and canals and lines of rail and road communications were not available in many cases. The maps that were eventually produced by the State authorities were of poor quality and were not invariably accurate enough and up to date. The ban imposed for security reasons on production of maps even on the scale of one inch to four miles added to the difficulties of the commission. It is to be hoped that by the next

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delimitation, properly printed large scale maps of districts will be available in all the States"

This is a very essential requirement Unless these facilities are made available to them, and the where withals are given to them, how can they carry out their constitutional requirement and legal requirement? It is no good bringing in two judges, sitting judges or ex-judges and giving the commission the glory that it is supposed to be a judicial tribunal, and, therefore they must be applying their mind in a judicial manner There is nothing special in it That is why we are saying that the whole delimitation work has become at present not the work of the Delimitation Commission itself, because it has to act on the basis of the insufficient data that are supplied to it, if maps are withheld from them then on what basis will they delimit? They do not have any personal knowledge On what basis can they carry out the huge and important task of delimitation of constituencies, because gerrymandering is not the monopoly of any particular nation in the world, and our unfortunate experience in this country has been that this has been resorted to on a large scale

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central) It should be avoided, and we should avoid it

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE That is what I also say but this has been the experience of this country in the past There has been gerrymandering It may be all right that for what is being done, you are getting judicial approval, or the approval of two Supreme Court Judges or High Court Judges and the Chief Election Commissioner But on what is that approval based? The administrative machinery provides the data and the materials and they make out their lists of constituencies It is not possible for the delimitation commission at all to individually scrutinise all the constituencies I would like to know from the hon Minister on what materials, these different constituencies, the parliamentary constituencies or about 4600 constituencies in this country were delimited and the limits were drawn Therefore, we want that this work should not only be given to persons who are apparently above political considerations, though unfortunately our experience has been otherwise, but there should not be any scope for bringing into delimitation such consideration as this that when a particular person wants to be sure of having a safe seat, it is very easy to have it drawn up that way, and when one does not want an inconvenient opponent, then one declares his seat to be a Scheduled Caste seat or rearranges it in such a way as to make sure that he is defeated.

This is a matter which I would request my hon friends opposite not to look at from the point of view of politics, because we have enough politics in this country so far as election is concerned, in other aspects But so far as delimitation is concerned, let it be done in a fair and proper manner and let them not pay only lip service to the Constitution of India, because we now what regard and respect they have for it I want to know from Government what arrangement will be made for the purpose of supplying accurate date and for supplying maps and supplying whatever information the Delimitation Commission wants A warning was given in 1967, and I would like to know whether in 1972 proper maps have been prepared in respect of the different areas or different administrative units or districts, to be made available to the Delimitation Commission which is going to be set up after this Bill would be passed I do not know whether the hon Minister has had time to go through the report of the Election Commission, because I have grave doubts whether he would have got any time to go through it, because Ministers have got other aspects of election to look after and not delimitation

The other question to which I find that reference has been made in this report is about the question of staff which was appointed After all, it requires huge staff. The last Delimitation Commission needed three and a half years to complete its work and it had to carry on its duties and functions only with the existing staff of the Election Commission. It is in my

event, not adequate, as they say. Therefore, I would like to know what is proposed to be done, unless they want to create a situation that the Delimitation Commission has to be made solely dependent on the administrative or bureaucratic or political requirements themselves, or the lists supplied by the political party in power have to be accepted by the Delimitation Commission. I would like to know how it is going to be worked out and how it is going to be done, what the staff requirements are, and so on. Have Government ever tried to find this out and have Government made efforts to make available to them to the necessary staff so that they can carry out their functions properly?

So far as electioneering in this country is concerned, we find in our State that a very easy method has been discovered now, and I have grave doubts about what sort of elections will take place in this country. We have been charging that the last elections in the State of West Bengal had been rigged elections. That is our charge. There has been no proper inquiry. The other aspect which I would like to stress is that the committee which was set up to review the election law is...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): Is that very relevant to the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not wholly relevant to the Bill. So, the hon. Member may confine himself only to the Bill. I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member otherwise. Let him proceed with his speech now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am just mentioning it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): More irrelevant than what you heard yesterday?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There was a question about the nature of voting that had to be adopted. I know that under the Constitution of this country, we have adopted the majority system of voting. But in most of the countries democratic elections have taken place or ought to take place democratically, probably the method that is going to be generally, adopted more and more or has been adopted is the principle of proportional representation. This matter came up before the parliamentary committee that was formed for the purpose of going into the question of electoral reform. Considerable discussions took place on the question that the system of proportional representation should be adopted. But we were in a minority there. For obvious reasons proportional representation system is not going to be adopted. It is common knowledge that sometimes ridiculous results come, if I may use that language The results of elections to Lok Sabha and State Assembly do not reflect the percentage of voting. Proportional representation will ensure that the results are according to the sufferage which each political party gets, there will be proper representation, commensurate representation in Parliament and in the State Assembly Merely having certain constituencies formed according to the prescribed manner on the basis of the ineffective method, unsatisfactory method that had so far been adopted will not be sufficient. If we want real elections, if we want people's representatives in this House or in the State Legislatures to represent properly the view points outside, we must adopt a proper system of representation, that is proportional representation.

I do not think that anybody can object to it on principle. The usual pleas putforward against this are: our country is not literate enough, it will mean considerably larger expenditure and so on But when it is a question of democracy, when it is a question of free and proper elections, when it is a question of principle that people outside should have proper representation inside Legislatures, these considerations should not stand in the way.

I shall now come to some aspects of the Bill. Clause 4 of the Bill says that the Commission shall associate with it for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each State 9 persons, 4 of whom shall be Members of the House of People representing that State and 5 shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly

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of that State. I know that this is a verbatim copy of the previous Act. But what is the rationale behind this? How was this provision made? I do not know whether we must copy it blindfold. What will happen if a particular State is under Governor's rule, as it seems to be impending in one part of the country? who will represent the Legislative Assembly in that state? No provision has been made and this is a great lacuna.

There is another aspect of it. Four Members of Parliament, that is of the Lok Sabha and Five Members of the Legislative Assembly are going to be made associate members with no right to vote. They can have deliberations. But what about the participation of the local M.P. or local M.L.A. when districtwise or divisionwise delimitation is made. No M.L.A. or M.P., with all respect to them, is conversant with all the local positions with all the local areas; there are of course exceptions. There are other materials which have to be obtained. Why not make a provision for the purpose of associating the local M.P. or the local M.L.A. when particular district or division is taken into consideration? Let us not have the answer; because it was in the last Act, we have copied it.

The other aspect is with regard to the procedures that have to be followed. It says that the Commission shall publish its proposals and consider objections and suggestions and then make an order which will immediately come into force as soon as the order is published. It does not require the sanction of anybody. It is an autonomous body and it should be given the power to come to a final decision. But experience unfortunately has been, Mr. Danga talked about it earlier, that those opportunities have been only paper opportunities. The selected places of publication are such as a large number of people have hardly any access to them. It is published in the District Magistrate's office. one notice and hardly people are expected to go there and see it. This is the opportunity that is given. Now to say that people should bring forward objections or constructive suggestions and place them before the Commission—it is not going to happen because people do not know of it. Therefore there should be wider notifications and attempts should be made to make people aware of the proposals that are submitted so that modifications might be considered properly and objections might be submitted in time.

I do not wish to take the time of the House further. I submit that the lacuna in the Act should be remedied. Facilities should be made available to the delimitation Commission. So that the report is really that of the delimitation Commission and not of the district administrative authorities who are very greatly influenced by the political parties in power. Therefore I submit that the Hon'ble Minister should advert to it and the deficiencies that were pointed out by the Election Commission in its last report should be borne in mind before the report is obtained from the Commission.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The present Bill seeks to provide an opportunity to Parliament and Members who represent the supreme will of the people to express their views upon an important aspect of the political situation. I have been an associate member of this Commission and I find it was no joy becoming an associate member because it will invite abuse upon your head from the people without giving you the right to vote, or influenced the judgement of the Commission. It is a sad state of affairs that in Parliament which represents the supreme will of the people there should be presented a Bill which denies that the Members of Parliament right to vote. Similarly it also ensures that their fate is being determined by some other people. It is suggested that the Commission shall be a quasi-judicial Commission.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill be rung—Now there is quorum.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is maintained that the Commission will do justice to the job but I

think that it can hardly be done in the present circumstances. Mr. Chatterjee has quoted from a report submitted by the Commission that the correct maps were not supplied. I remember that when at Simla we started the work of delimiting the constituencies of Mahasu district which has now merged with Simla district there were so many persons who did not know even the terrain and they were trying to quarrel and dispute whether certain areas should be allotted to this constituency or that constituency. This is hardly fair.

Look at the composition of the commission: 3 persons and associate members This idea of associate members is not democratic at all. It does not recognise the supreme will of the people as reflected in members of Parliament They should be members with full voting rights. Secondly, the number of MPs. should be larger than the MLAs Now it is 4 MPs and 5 MLAs. On which ground is this distinction? When there is direct election to Lok Sabha, a Member of Lok Sabha reflects the supreme will of the people as much as the MLA So, in no case should the number of MPs be lower than the number of MLAs. Again the lines are not clearly drawn as to who shall be the 5 MLAs and who shall be the 4 members from Lok Sabha. It may so happen that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may nominate 4 members from the same division and the Speaker of the Assembly may nominate 5 members from the same division. Then what happens to the rest of the State? It should be made absolutely clear that if there is only one parliamentary constituency in the district, the MLA to be co-opted on the commission should not be from that district. Otherwise, it may so happen that the 4 MPs with the help of the 5 MLAs may determine the complexion of power that is going to come. The delimitation of constituencies is a very powerful instruments in the hands of a group and that group may try to come through the back door by delimitating the constituencies according to their convenience. There are constituencies in our country which for the last 25 years have been scheduled castes constituencies. Have not the people there who are not belonging to scheduled castes the right to contact? So, we demand that in this Bill there should have been a clear indication that the constituencies which have been reserved for the past 25 years should be changed, so that the people get as equal opportunity.

The idea of associate-membership should be scrapped. Also, if the number of MPs is 4, the number of MLAs should be 3. Odd or even membership does not have any weight if they are not to vote It is a very sorry state of affairs that a Members of Parliaments may represent 10 lakhs of people is unable to influence the judgment of the commission and a group of people who may claim to be Members of Parliament may represent against the MPs. and get their points conceded by the commission. So, this is an instruments which may be worked against the wishes of the supreme will of the people. We do not wish this to happen

We also want that in this nomination, there should be fair and adequate representation to members of scheduled castes That is not provided here. It may so happen that not even one of the 4 MPs or 5 MLAs belongs to the scheduled caste. It means 25 per cent of the population is deprived of its voice Is it justice? A judicial commission must ensure justice to the down-trodden. So, we demand that this Bill may be amended suitably to provide for adequate representation to the members of scheduled castes both in the Parliament side and Assembly side

When we think of delimitation of constituencies, everybody thinks of the census figures as if it is something sacred coming from the heaven. There are constituencies in H P. which embrace as many as 7 districts. The Mandi constituency covers half of H.P. in area. The whole of H.P. has 4 Lok Sabha seats against 9 seats held by Haryana and 13 held by Punjab and yet H.P. is larger in area than Punjab or Haryana. The determination of the Mandi parliamentary constituency by the commission was the gravest injustice to the people of that area. Lahaul, Spiti, Kinnaur, Pangi—all places beyond altitudes

higher than 15000 feet—are in one parliamentary constituency and the member of Parliament from that constituency is unable to reach these places. I request the Minister to look into the genuineness of the demand of these areas, which are sparcely populated and situated at high altitudes, that the figures for population should be relaxed and the geographic-cum-demographic consideration should be taken into account.

MR. CHAIRMAN We are not on that question now.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This is an opportunity to put forth that point of view. We cannot raise it before the commission and if we cannot raise it here also, where do we do it? Should be go to the streets? The best place in a democratic set up is this House It must be brought before the House and discussed. If we take it to the streets, there will be violence and lawlessness We do not subscribe to it. It is a very easy for a person like Mr Kapur to travel in the city in a car. He does not have to travel through jungles, where one may be eaten up by a lion!

The commission must be such as to give due weightage to what the people say through their representatives, if at all it is to be heard Otherwise, there is no point in hearing their views. You call the MPs or MLAs and listen to them. If what they say is against your point of view, they become your dead enemies.

According to the financial memorandum attached to this Bill, this commission is going to cost the exchequer roughly Rs. 3 lakhs per annum It should be careful and considerate to the wishes of the people for whom it is meant. I do not subscribe to the theory that justice when it comes from a judicial commission is sacred or sacrosanct. It may err on a point on which an innocent man may be hit. Therefore, kindly look to these suggestions. The number of MPs should be larger than the number of MLAs. Adequate representation should be given to those who represent the reserved seats. There should be a change in these constituencies which have been reserved for the last 20 years at a stretch Lastly, all the members must have voting rights. Otherwise, there is no fun in having association for the sake of association without any influence or power That is no association at all.

श्री आर० वी० जड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, डी-लिमिटेशन बिल जो हाउस के सामने आया है उस में ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह बड़ा सिम्पल है, सीधा सादा है । लेकिन उस के साथ में जो जनता को तकलीफ होती है वह शासन ने ध्यान मे रखा नही है । पहले 1961 मे जो बिल आया था और कमीशन बना था उस में मैं भी एक एसोशिएट मैम्बर था । लेकिन मैंने देखा कि अगर उस ने फैसले मे गलती की है तो एसोशिएट मैम्बर उस मे कुछ नही कर सकता है । वह सिर्फ यह कह सकता है कि मेरी ओपिनियन यह है । कमीशन कहता है कि हम उससे सहमत नही है तो वह वापस चला आए, इस के अलावा वह और कुछ नही कर सकता । इस प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश मे हुआ । यह हम ने देख लिया है कि एसोशिएट मैम्बर्स को कोई पावर नही है । पावर कमीशन को होती है । वह तीन मेम्बर होते हैं और नौ मेम्बर इस के होते हैं । यही पहले भी थे । पहले भी इसी प्रकार का था । उस मे अगर वह चार और पांच मे डिवाइड हो जांय और यह तीन मेम्बर कह दे कि हम तो इस मत के नही है तो उन की बात ही चलती है । माइनारिटी मेजारिटी का वहां सवाल ही नहीं है ।

तो यह जो बिल रखा है इस में मेम्बर जरुर बढने चाहिए लोक सभा के लेकिन साथ साथ हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आप ने जगह नही दी है । हमने देखा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो एसोसिएट मैम्बर्स थे वह सभी सवर्ण थे इसलिए आदिवासी की सीट कहां करनी है, हरिजन की सीट कहां

करनी है इसको देखने के बजाये जितने स्वार्थी लोग थे उन्होने अपने मतलब के लिए किया और यह नही देखा कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी है उनके लिए कुछ होना चाहिए या नही । जब हमने इस बात को उठाया तो उन्होने एग्री किया कि हा एक हरिजन आदिवासी मेम्बर भी होना चाहिए । तो अब समय आ गया विचार करने का कि कितने मेम्बर्स बढने चाहिए । इसमे लिखा है कमिशन विचार करेगा

"allocation of seats in the House of the People and in the Assembly"

जियोग्रैफिकली विचार किया जायेगा कि कान्स्टीटयूशन किस प्रकार का होना चाहिए । मै माननीय मत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू कि पार्लमेंट मे विचार करना चाहिए, वह समय आ गया है क्योकि हमारी पापुलेशन बढ रही है । खारगौन मे पहले 9 लाख पापुलेशन थी लेकिन अब वहा कि पापुलेशन 9 लाख से बढकर 13 लाख हो गई है । यह विचार करने का समय आ गया है कि वहा मे एक मेम्बर होगा या दो मेम्बर होगे । उसी प्रकार से इस पार्लमेंट मे 570 बैठेगे या 600 मेम्बर्स बैठेगे—इसके बारे मे भी विचार करना चाहिए । हमे इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि एलेक्शन पद्धति क्या होनी चाहिए । चटर्जी साहब ने अभी यहा पर कहा है कि एलेक्शन का तरीका प्रोपोर्शनल रिप्रजेन्टेशन होना चाहिए । इस पर भी यहा विचार होना चाहिए । इसी प्रकार से पंचायत के जो एलेक्शन्स हैं या मण्डल के जो एलेक्शन्स हैं वहां पर किस प्रकार का एलेक्शन होना चाहिए—इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं जब तक आप एलेक्शन की पद्धति नही बदलगे तब तक हर दस साल के बाद मे हमे यही विचार करना होगा कि पार्लमेंट में इतने सदस्य किस प्रकार बैठेंगे । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी पापुलेशन बढ गई है और 15 साल के बाद हमारी पापुलेशन का एक्सप्लोजन और हो जायेगा तब हमे विचार करना पडेगा कि एलेक्शन की इस पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए या रखना चाहिए । जहा तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इस एलेक्शन पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए या नही, मैं समझता हू इसको हमे बदलना चाहिए ।

इसके बाद मे आपने कहा है

"two members of each shall be a person who is or has been a judge".

इसमे हैज बीन जो आपने कहा है वह आपके फायदे के लिए है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे जो जज रहना है वह आपके दबाव मे रहना नही है लेकिन हैज बीन जो आपने रख दिया है उससे वह आपके दबाव मे रहेगा । यह ठीक नही है इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि इन शब्दो को यहा से निकालना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ साथ इस बात पर भी विचार होना चाहिए कि जियोग्रैफिकल पोजीशन कौन सी होनी चाहिए । हमारे यहा खारगोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे एक तहसील वडवानी है उसको धार निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मे मिला दिया गया । जब हमने इसके लिए बात की तो कमिश्नर ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव दृष्टि से यह ठीक हो जायेगा । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट वही कायम रहनी चाहिए इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिए है या नही । उस समय हमारे एक मेम्बर थे वह नाराज हो गए तो उन्होने सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे रिट दाखिल की लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन के खिलाफ हमको कोई अधिकार नही है । कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन जो निर्णय देगा वह फाइनल होगा क्योकि ऐक्ट मे कोई प्राविजन नही है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसमे ऐसा कोई प्राविजन होना चाहिए

कि यदि कोई असतुष्ट हो तो वह कम से कम कोर्ट मे जा सकता है। हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे वह रिट दाखिल कर सकता है—इस प्रकार का कोई प्राविजन इसमे अवश्य होना चाहिए। इसके न होने मे यदि कमिशन ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय दे दिया तो चुपचाप बैठ जाना पडता है क्योकि उसका कोई इलाज नही है। न तो कोई हाईकोर्ट मे जा सकता है और न सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे जा सकता है। 1961 मे भी इस सबध मे चर्चा उठाई गई थी। अभी तो स्थिति यह है कि ऐलेक्शन कमिशन जो होता है वह शासन के फेवर मे होता हैं लेकिन जब वह शासन के विरुद्ध जायेगा तब मालूम होगा कि इस प्रकारका प्राविजन होना चाहिए या नही। मैं समझता हू डागा साहब ने जो यहा पर बताया है कि इसमे यह डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनसे मै भी एग्री करता हू और उनको ठीक करना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि इसमे जो क्लाज (7) है उसमे लिखा है .

"The Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall in the perfor mance of its functions have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters...."

किसी आदमी ने कमिशन का अपमान किया, ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई कि उसको बाहर जाने के लिए कहा गया लेकिन वह नही गया। उसने वहा पर अपशब्द कहे लेकिन कमिशन उसका कुछ भी नही कर सका। It is not a court when it is dealing with the witnesses It is a court only when it issues summons or requires the production of any document or requisitions any public record from any court or office Then only it can do it

कमिशन के सामने कोई आया, वह नाराज हो गया और कमिशन के खिलाफ अपशब्द कहे, उसको बाहर जाने के लिये, कहा गया वह बाहर गया नहीं तो झगड़े के बाद कमिशन का दफ्तर बन्द करना पडा और दूसरे रोज शुरू किया। वह कन्टेम्ट आफ कोर्ट होता है या नही, इसके बारे मे सवाल था। जब ओपीनियन मागी गई तो कहा गया :

"It is doubtful whether it is a court or not a court"

मै समझता हू यह होना चाहिए कि all purposes the Commission should be considered as a court

यह भी इसमे नही है इसलिए इस पर भी विचार करने के लिए मैं समझता हू इस विधेयक को सेलेक्ट कमटी मे जाना आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ मे आपने कहा है कि एसोशिएट मैम्बर्स लोकसभा के होंगे। मैं कहता हू पार्लमेट से होंगे —ऐसा आपने क्या नही रखा हे ? लोकसभा मे ही 4 मेम्बर्स होंगे, ऐसा आप ने क्या रखा है। पार्लमट मे होंगे यदि ऐसा रखा जाये तो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स भी उसमे हो सकते हैं लेकिन वह आपने इसमे कहा नही है। (व्यवधान) मैं मेम्बर्स रखने के विषय मे कह रहा हू। कौन सी बैसिस पर मेम्बर्स रखने चाहिए इसके बारे मे कोई डायरेक्शन्स नही है।

तो इसमे चार बातें है। मेम्बर्स जो बढाने है वह कितने बढ़ाने है, जिओग्रफिकल पोजीशन किस प्रकार से रखनी है, कमिशन की पावर्स क्या होगी और जो एसोसिएट मेम्बर्स है उनकी पावर्स भी बढ़ाने की बात है। इसमे दिया गया है

"If there is a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail"

कमिशन मे कहते हैं कि हम चार हैं, आप तीन हैं, हमारी मेजारिटी हो गई—इस प्रकार से कमिशन की बात चलती है। तो यह जो छोटी छोटी बातें हैं उनपर सेलेक्ट

कमेटी में विचार होना चाहिए । इसमें शासन को कौन सी ऐसी जल्दी है, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता । अभी इसमें कोई भी जल्दी नही है क्योंकि अभी चार साल पड़े हुए हैं । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसको भेजना चाहिए ।

जम्मू कश्मीर पर भी इसको लागू करना चाहिए था । मेरी समझ में नही आता कि इसको जम्मू काश्मीर पर क्यों नही लागू किया गया है ? हर समय कहा जाता है कि यह जम्मू कश्मीर पर एप्लीकेबिल नही होगा, इसका क्या कारण है ? जम्मू कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का भाग है इसलिए वहा भी इसको लागू होना चाहिए । मै इसका समर्थन इसलिए करता हू कि डिलिमिटेशन होना चाहिए । कास्ट्रीट्युसन्श के अन्तर्गत कुछ स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए लेकिन इसमें कोई जल्दी नही है इस पर वहा विचार होना चाहिए इसी कारण में इसका समर्थन नही कर रहा हू ।

SHRI R D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Bill as it is moved, I have to make some observations. I have heard the speech of Shri Somnath Chatterjee very carefully. I need not mention the basic factors on which the parliamentary democracy should function and must function. Democracy is a form where much depends on the content. There are three factors which ought to be taken into consideration while dealing with the contents of that form of democracy. The first factor is the Election Method. I will not deal with it because it is outside scope of this Bill.

17 hrs.

The second factor, while dealing with election methods, is, as we have accepted, what is known as adult franchise. We are not dealing with that. Then, there is the system of voting. My hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, raised the question that there should be proportional representation system of voting. I do not know as to what was passing in his mind when he mentioned the proportional representation system. We have accepted the proportional representation system based on population. I do not know whether he wanted to introduce a new element by saying preferential voting, as it obtains under the Constitution of France. This point was discussed at length and the founding fathers ultimately rejected that idea. Looking at the size of our country and population, the system of preferential voting has been rejected.

Then, the third factor is distribution of seats with which we are concerned. As you know under sub-clause (2) article 81, population has been accepted as the asis for distribution of seats. Even though we have accepted population as the basis for demarking or delimiting the constituencies, there has been certain—I do not use the word *mal practice*—political consideration introduced in some of the States. Therefore, this time, I hope, under the Delimitation Act, the body which is sought to be set up under clause 3, that is the Delimiation Commission, will take due and proper care that political consideration will not outweigh the reason and wisdom of the principle underlying the Constitution of giving representation while delimiting the constituencies.

I need not narrate the bitter experience which some of the Members have in regard to the delimitation of constituencies (*Interruptions*). He does not know. I have also contested from villages, from my own district Sangli and I know the difficulty. I think, his experience is limited. Mine is wider. In 1946, when I contested an Assembly seat, I had my own difficulty in covering the whole area which was demarked, delimited, as a constituency and Bombay city was divided into so many parts. And yet it was done in such a fashion and way that ultimately some of the members did suffer.

Similarly, it happens in villages too. For political reasons, the constituencies are so delimited that some of the persons could be eliminated easily in the General Elections. This is known as gerrymandering—that famous American person who tried to delimit constituencies in such a way which could benefit him only. The word

"gerrymandering" has come into vogue and fashion because his name was "Gerrymander" who used to draw pictures of an animal and who used to delimit constituencies in such a way to benefit him only. Therefore this question should not be allowed to have any roots in this country. If that has some place that place should now be destroyed and the constitutional provisions should be adhered to.

I am really surprised to hear in this House as I have heard in some quarters outside also that so far as the representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, the representation must be by rotation. No less a person than Prof. Parashar had the courage to speak in this House that the constituencies should be so rotated. I do not know the basis on which they wanted to rotate the constituencies which are considered to be reserved constituencies The constituencies should be readjusted and they should be re-adjusted according to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members.

Let me make this point clear. There is article 332 on the reservation of seats to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is sub-clause (3) of article 332 which I would like to read Let those who carry the notion in their mind that the seats which are reserved seats should be allowed to be rotated from place to place should remember this provision—I quote:

> "The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be...."

This certainly deprives the members of the Scheduled Castes to some extent under the short phraseology, "as nearly as may be". It further says:

> "....the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State...."

Threfore, population must be the principle of representation and that must be adhered to strictly.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Gerrymandering is possible here also.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It does happen even here. Indian society is a very peculiar society and the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffer from a number of disabilities The basic factors from which disabilities flow are four, namely, (1) social backwardness, social disability; (2) added to social disability which has been there for centuries together, there is also an economic disability. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entirely dependent for their livelihood on the general community. No 3 is political factor. The other day—I do not know whether you were in the House or not—two of the Members of this House raised a question of a murder of a leader of a political party. These are different methods to eliminate leaders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Either they are eliminated physically or they are eliminated politically. In order to eliminate them, political gerrymandering is resorted to.

Then, again there are three innovations, new changes, which are sought to be introduced. There is a change of rotation. This aspect could be considered provided the political parties in this country give certain specific seats to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which seats are general seats, so that the notion that particular member could be elected only from a reserved seat may be given up gradually. But so long as general seats are not given to the members of Schedluled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a rule, reservation must be accepted and constituencies must be delimited based on population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, this article 332, sub-article (3) must be adhered to strictly.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): All that this particular article says is that the ratio of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes must be the same as

the population strength of the Scheduled Castes to the general population. It does not say that seat 'A' must be reserved for Scheduled Castes, that seat 'B' must be for Scheduled Castes. That sort of allotment will not contravene this provision at all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: My fear is that Mr. Stephen, who is my great friend and who is a student of the Constitution, has not read article 330 which speaks of population as the basis for distribution of seats or fixation of seats. Therefore, without population ratio there can be neither fixation of seats nor delimitation of any constituencies, and nor can there be a proper and fair representation given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have heard this story in my district, in my taluka. On the basis of population, a seat has been reserved there. Persons belonging to the general community used to complain how long this benefit, this seat which has been usurped by the members of Scheduled Castes, will be allowed to be enjoyed by the members of Scheduled Castes depriving the general community of any representation, as if the membes of Scheduled Caste is elected exclusively by constituencies or voters belonging only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have accepted a joint electorate. Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes combine together with the general community and vote for a member contesting either a reserved seat or a general seat. Why should this notion be entertained by some Members that the reserved seat is usurped or enjoyed only by members of Scheduled Castes? Voters belonging to the general community also vote for the Member whether he is contesting a reserved seat or a general seat. Similarly, if a general seat is contested by a candidate, then the members belonging to Scheduled Castes also vote for him. Take, for instance, this illustration. I come from a district where, somehow or other, I have become very powerful because my followers are there; I am also powerful not physically in the sense that I can fight 10 or 15 persons....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Intellectually. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: In democracy, these things do happen. Therefore, I have mentioned. You know what happens I need not narrate anything. I can take you to different places and show you how the public workers, political workers, are killed, are harassed, are destroyed In that sense only I used that word. Therefore, it is physical strength plus political and social strength plus one's own personal aspect. Therefore, if I want to contest from a particular seat, I will so prevail upon the Members of the Delimitation Commission that that constituency is so delimited as to be useful and beneficial to me only I have just given this illustration. There are far more powerful persons in this country, in each of the districts, more powerful than what I am expected to be. Therefore, those persons get the constituencies delimited in such a way that they deprive proper representation to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As Mr. Parasar pointed out, in regard to Census also, there is politics in this country. There is nothing which is beyond the reach of 'politics'. This is not the occasion to speak of Census, how the census operations are carried on. The officials just go there, sit at some place and take down some names. A number of persons are eliminated. What is the exact population of India, none can say positively because democracy is based on number and counting of heads, never mind if the heads are empty—you know this universal proposition. In order to eliminate certain classes, castes, even their names are not counted for the purpose of census and whatever number is there, at the time of delimitation, constituencies are so delimited. Even after the delimitation of constituencies at the time of General Elections members belonging to the weaker sections are not allowed to go and exercise the right of franchise. That is the report given by no less a person than the Election Commissioner himself—the report on the General Elections held in 1967. Then we have also another report and a number of illustrations have been given. Why talk of different States? Let us talk of portion of Punjab or Uttar Pradesh.. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes were forbidden, from coming,

were frightened, and whoever showed courage were beaten to death.

Therefore I need not deal with this point that delimitation must be based, wherever seat is reserved, on the population only and rotation, as an innovation, change, should be taken out of the mind. While delimiting the constituencies, I hope the Commission will be so powerful as to get the necessary information about population and also proper maps, so that delimitation of the constituencies is done properly.

My last point is regarding Associate Members. I will deal with Clause 5 of the Bill in a minute. Representation must be given even as an Associate Member to a person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But when I have used the word ' a person', let it not be a person....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The person, you mean?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is very kind of you to suggest my name. Let us not arrogate to ourselves the powers given to the Speaker under this Bill. Let the matter be left to the Speaker. Let the Associate Member be a person who has some influence, who has some knowledge, who has some idea as to why constituencies are delimited and why reserved seats are kept under the Constitution. Proper representation must be given. That is the point

With these words, I conclude. Mr Chairman; I know, I have taxed your patience.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr Chairman, Sir; I had the privilege to be associated with the Delimitation Commission, twice in the fifties and in the sixties and I must frankly say that I got full cooperation and assistance from the Delimitation Commission and the staff of the Election Commission who helped in the Delimitation Commission. But I must frankly state here that, after the various decisions are taken, in the meeting of the Delimitation Commission, before the publication of their recommendations last minute changes take place. I cannot just reconcile myself to those things. Those things do take place. There must be some political pull which motivates in making last-minute change before the final recommendations are published. There should be an end to this. That is why there has been a demand made that associate members should have the power to vote. Sir, just acting on an advisory capacity is no good I support this demand.

I listened to the various speeches and one aspect which I could not agree to is regarding what has been done regarding the reservation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So far as the reservation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned, the procedure is very simple. It is more or less on mathematical calculation. Those areas where there is larger concentration of population of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, get automatically reserved for them

My point is, before they start on delimiting the various constituencies, the Delimitation Commission should be seized with the latest list of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes Our past experience is this The old list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is out-dated. There are very many discrepancies and lacunae That is why the Lokur Committee went to this very aspect of it After that this came in a Bill form, called. The Scheduled Cases and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill, 1967. The last Lok Sabha was seized of it. As many as 7 sittings were held but no final decision could take place because the Fourth Lok Sabha had to dissolve prematurely. So, to give a proper guidance to the Delimitation Commission, this list should have been revised, before they proceed with their task. That is why, as early as the 29th of August, 1972, I wrote to the Law Minister, Mr. Gokhale. I mentioned therein in para 3 as follows:

> "As you know, the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enhanced for a period of ten years and the Delimitation Commission is going to be guided by the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as passed by the Parliament. As there were many discre-

pencies and lacunae in the previous order, the last Lok Sabha discussed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill 1967, which was more or less drafted on the recommendation of the Lokur Committee. This Bill went through the Joint Select Committee and the Joint Select Committee had to tour the entire country to get first hand knowledge of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Plenty of money have been spent on this Bill and much exercise was done in the House also but the discussion could not conclude and the Bill lapsed as the Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved prematurely. So, I want an assurance from you that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill of the last Lok Sabha should be arrived at on this Bill so that it can guide the Delimitation Commission so far as the reservations are concerned."

So, Sir, if you ask the Delimitation Commission to reserve the various constituencies according to the old list, you are doing a great injustice to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Now, coming to the question of Delimitation, in the meeting of the leaders of the various parties a note was circulated by the Prime Minister—a note prepared by the Election Commission—stressing for the urgency of the Delimitation Commission because they stated that in U.P. and Nagaland, the elections are scheduled to be held in 1974. But, my apprehension is that, as the political situation is so fluid in my State of Orissa, there is every likelihood of a mid-term poll. (An hon. Member: Wishful thinking) and so it is that I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that all elections after 1971 census should be held according to the latest delimitation, not on the basis of the old delimitation.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI—*in the Chair*]

I say this because, after the withdrawal of the support of the Utkal Congress and the suspension of Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab and Murlidhar Konar, the Nandini Satpathy Government is not in a majority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it necessary to mention all these things? You must confine yourself to Delimitation only.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This arises because it is mentioned in the note circulated to us by the Election Commission saying that as elections are going to be held in Nagaland and U.P. in 1974, the Delimitation Commission should start functions. I would like to stress that prior to 1974 there is every likelihood of an election in my State as the political situation is very fluid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very relevant.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Nandini Satpathy Government is in a minority, and I request the Governor not to be guided by the Chief Minister who has absolutely no majority in the House, unless it is proved in the next Assembly session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, don't provoke him; as it is, it is irrelevant, it is not necessary.

SHRI P. K. DEO: So far as the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are concerned, I want to point out some of scheduled castes in Bihar and Scheduled tribes in Orissa and Rajbansis are scheduled tribes in Assam and scheduled castes in West Bengal and even in the State of Orissa Bhataras are scheduled tribes in Koraput district, but in Kalahandi district they are not scheduled tribes, they are considered to be in the general category. So taking into consideration all the factors the Delimitation Commission will only be a farce unless all these aspects are gone into.

I would like to point out the urgency of the constitutional amendment, that is, to amend Art. 81 of the Constitution. We

[Shri P K Deo]

know very well that even though we re present 8,70 lakhs people on an average, how difficult it is for us to keep in contact with our constituents, how difficult for us to move in the areas and how difficult it is for us to nurse the constituencies So, as the population has increased, there is a very good case that the composition of the Lok Sabha also should increase Any architectural or accomodation aspect should not stand on the way This Lok Sabha building was built by the Britishers in the colonial days when there was no adult franchise Even if it is thought necessary that the Lok Sabha should sit in the Central Hall, we should not mind sitting in the Central Hall Or, the Inner Lobby may be converted as a part of the Lok Sabha It should not be an impediment, because, the proper representation of the people alone is the primary and the guiding factor so far as the idea of delimitation is concerned

MR CHAIRMAN How long will you take? Will you take more time?

SHRI P K DEO Five minutes more

MR CHAIRMAN You can continue tomorrow We take up the next item

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17.30 hrs

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARREARS OF TAXES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) The tax business mainly could be categorised into three broad categories, as far as non-realisation is concerned, the first is evasion, the second is under assessment and the third is non-realisation

Shri K R Ganesh had said on 24th November, 1972

"Let me first clear this point The hon. Member was asking about Rs 1000 crores of arrears It is not Rs 1000 crores of arrears, Rs 1000 crores refer to collections of taxes There was a wrong caption given in the *Patriot* The arrears are only Rs 438 60 crores"

This was up to 30th September, 1971 He also said

"Secondly, I would submit that these arrears of taxes are a continuing process These arrears have not arisen in one year They have been continuing right from 1947 onwards and year by year, new demands are made, arrears are liquidated and new demands are raised I have figures to show right from 1961 62 to 1971 72 how the arrears have grown It would be wrong for the House to come to this understanding if it had this idea that Rs 438 crores relates to one assessment year This is the accumulation of the arrears right from 1947 '

He did not bother to give separate accounts for the corporate sector He said

'The hon Member put a question as to what is the share of the corporate sector in this total arrears of Rs 438 crores I replied that as far as the latest figures are concerned, the division into corporate sector and other sectors is not available with me I have some figures (*Interruptions*) Because we do not maintain that".

I shall prove how incorrect he was The hon Minister told something which was not true The actual total arrears are shown in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1970 71 In terms of crores of rupees, it was Rs 738 77 crores The figures given for corporation tax are Rs 174 89 crores So, what he had said namely that he did not have the figures for the corporate sector is not quite correct He must have deliberately misled the House with some intention in mind He did not include the gift tax, the wealth tax, the estate duty arrears, he had suppressed that also Here, in the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report, it has been clearly stated that arrears in the case of wealth tax was Rs. 1201 37 lakhs in the case of gift tax,

it was Rs. 238.73 lakhs, and in the case of estate duty it was Rs. 1571-34 lakhs. So, Government are in full possession of all these figures.

The gross arrears have been clearly mentioned in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, the latest one of August, 1972. It says that the arrears outstanding in March, 1966 was Rs. 381 crores, in March, 1967, it was Rs. 541 73 crores, in March, 1968, it was Rs. 622.61 crores, in March 1969 it was Rs. 774.40 crores and in March, 1970, it was Rs. 840.70 crores. How wonderfully they are succeeding you can see from the figures that I have just given from the report.

Now, in the Wanchoo Committee's final report, not the interim report which I had placed already on the Table of the House and which they tried to suppress, in the final report, we clearly find:

"Arrears of tax rose from about Rs. 24 crores in 1944 to about Rs. 187 crores in the course of a decade. In the decade that followed, they swelled to more than Rs 271 crores. The sprialling has continued unabated and last year about Rs. 840 crores of uncollected taxes hung heavily round the neck of the Department's collection machinery, impeding its normal working...."—

The report further says:

"What is even more disturbing is the fact that these arrears were outstanding against more than 16 lakhs of assessees.".

Further, it says:

"No comparisons are needed to show that the situation is alarming. Yet, it might be useful to mention that in Japan only four per cent of the demand raised, in a year remains outstanding at the end of the year. Our collections against current demand, are, however, only about 50 per cent. In the United Kingdom, as against net receipts of £6859 million from income-tax, surtax and corporation tax during 1969-70, the outstanding were only 611 million".

The report also says:

"However, these measures seem to have made no significant dent on the hard core of the problem. We feel that the trouble is deep rooted and calls for some radical remedies if any significant success is to be achieved in arresting the growth of tax arrears and reversing the present rising trend.

And this Government has done nothing at all in this regard. The causes are mainly political and then administrative and then only everything else, because I maintain that this Government's class character is for the monopolists, by the monopolists and of the monopolists. Therefore, they cannot possibly disturb the monopolists, and so whatever they may be saying is just tall talk only. The entire revenue intelligence, the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate have been taken away from the Finance Ministry and placed in the hands of the Prime Minister, and yet this is the result. But of course, there are other purposes that are being served by these Ministries and Departments.

About the tax collection performance and how this wonderful Ministry of Shri K. R. Ganesh has been performing and what its roll of honour is, I would like to point out that no prosecution proposals were received from more than half of the 37 commissioners in the country in 1970-71 and of the 42 cases sent by them to the Central circles for investigation, a majority related to small assessees. That is their class character. In 1971-72, the position was slightly better with 57 cases from 24 commissioner but again, a majority of them sought to prosecute the comparatively small assessees, leaving the big evaders to get away scot-free. Again, we find, for instance, none of the five commissioners in West Bengal, where the largest number of industries were located, had even a single proposal for prosecution in 1970-71: in the subsequent year, there was only one proposal. This was what Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan had said.

It may be said that not enough men were there in West Bengal to collect the taxes. But actually, West Bengal has

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

five ranges for income-tax purposes, their physical jurisdiction having been taken into consideration alone. Inquiries into one of these ranges recently revealed that the year 1971-72 opened with an accumulated uncollected total demand of Rs. 53 crores in taxes. By that token, the arrear collections for the entire State might go up to Rs. 250 crores. A recent work-study on the man-power requirements of the department undertaking by the Central Board of Direct Taxes is reported to have come to the conclusion that the West Bengal offices are hopelessly understaffed. For example, in one of the ranges where 32 officers are now engaged in this work, there should in all fairness be 70 of them.

There are so many other things, but I do not wish to go into them. But it will be seen that the big assessees nearly accounted for more than Rs. 50 crores in arrears of income-tax. This is what the Central works-study says. Further, we find that one of the richest families in India paid a tax of Rs. 8; this was what Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi disclosed at the conference of Congress leaders at New Delhi on the 13th May, 1972. How wonderful: The report further says:

> "Mrs. Gandhi said this highlighted the magnitude of tax evasion in the country. This must be stopped by all possible means.".

This was quite some time ago.

Then, we have the following report in regard to 'Operation RAT:

> "Operation 'RAT' (Reduction of Arrears of Tax) which was launched by the Finance Ministry with much fanfare last year, has failed to fetch the Central exchequer tax outstandings running into several crores.... Further, this increase was by no means a record as the department had recovered nearly Rs. 40 crores more between 1967-68 and 1968-69.".

Operation RAT has actually decreased the performance or reduced the performance of the Department.

In the meantime, while this is happening, foreign capitalists are making hay while the sun shines. Here are some figures in that regard.

The amount of dividends and profit remittances—on the one hand they are in arrears—in the corporate sector there are a lot of foreign companies—are as follows. India Tobacco company in lakhs it is Rs. 138.29 for the year 1969 and for the year 1970, it was Rs. 146.05. Vazir Sultan Company of India, for 1969 it was Rs. 19.70 lakhs and it was Rs. 22.16 lakhs in the next year. M/s. Godfrey Phillips, Bombay, for 1969 it was nil but in 1971 it was Rs. 14.59 lakhs. For the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company and the British India Tobacco Corporation, their are figures. They are flourising but the Exchequers' money is not coming. What is happening?

There is a statement showing remittances to head office expenses and profits by the various foreign banks. They are arrears in income-tax which are not paid here. This is a deduction from income-tax; they are expense accounts. The Lloyds Bank, the National Grindlays Bank—I have the figures; I shall give the figures of the total. You will be surprised. For the head office expenses in 1967 they sent Rs. 1,20,23,000 while their profit was Rs. 2,15,33,000. For 1968 the respective figures are; 1,35,52,000 and Rs. 2,05,41,000. For 1969 the head office expenses come to Rs. 1,66,93,000. while the profits total Rs. 2,54,68,000. For 1970 the respective figures are: 2,01,82,000 and 3,57,22,000. They are all in arrears. They head office expenses give a cut in income-tax. On National Grindlay Bank, its head office expenses in 1970 came to 1,05,31,000 and its profits were Rs. 1,53,30,000. In 1971 the head office expenses for this bank were Rs. 85,34,000 while the profit was Rs. 1,12,43,000. Head office expenses means that money is being debited to the tax account. It does not include international brand names and goodwill. It says that remittances on account of the technical know-how, royalties, technical

fees, on account of the profits of the foreign companies, surplus funds by branches of foreign airline companies....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a mine of information but it is not germane.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a lawyer and you will understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not begin explaining to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you for your guidance.

The remittances for the year 1968-69 under these pretexts on private account alone I referred to above came to Rs. 38.67 crores. In 1970 it rose by 40 per cent; and it stood at Rs. 51.86 crores. Samajwad is really coming and there is no doubt about garibi hatao. There is a reference in the Public Accounts Committee Report about under-assessment detected. It says that inspite of the fact that special attention of the Government was drawn repeatedly to this type of mistakes the number of mistakes in tax under-assessed are keeping an upward trend. Very good, indeed. While according to the audit report in 1965 the number of cases was 803 and the amount of tax under-assessed was Rs. 36.32 lakhs, it rose to 1015 cases in 1966 and the amount went up three times to Rs. 87,60 lakhs. In 1967 the number of cases were 1223; again it rose by 25 per cent and the amount comes down slightly. In 1968 it goes up to 1103 cases involving Rs. 91.86 lakhs and in 1969 it reaches 1225 cases and it remains almost the same in 1970, 1368 cases and the amount is Rs. 129.29 lakhs. The next year it comes to 2427 cases and the amount involved is Rs. 1,29,31,000. I am raising these things because the tax department is a mess. I cannot quote things that I heard in the Public Accounts Committee and it is not the convention and I do not wish to do that. I was in fact horrified to see that they are still in a primitive condition. These a middleclass man, small man says that the income-tax department for smaller people has becoming a blackmailing institution. A man retires after thirty years of services, takes a little money from his provident fund and gratuity and builds a small house. He is pounced upon and for months and years it goes on. When you talk of persons like Haridas Mundhra, or X or Y or the sixteen big business houses, you can see that the big goats are getting fat every day. There are particular reasons.

There is this injustice done to Income-tax officers, class II ITOS. Is it a fact that eighty per cet of the impontrant income tax circles or wards in West Bengal are held by class II income-tax officers? Why are they given different emoluments? In fact I will give you figures of arrears of tax not being collected due to the inefficiency of the administration. I say in Calcutta the name of the circle is Special circle and 100 per cent of the staff are class II. Headquarters, the percentage is 77,27. The figures for Central Charges are 24,24 per cent class II income-tax officers, for class I companies 56.25 per cent are class II ITOS, for class II companies the figure is 69.23 per cent, class III companies 61.54 per cent and for class IV companies, 62.50 per cent. There are districts where 100 per cent or 90 per cent of the staff are class III ITOS. Yet this Government has the attitude of deceiving people who work for their living. they are discriminating artificially. They keep it hanging fire for a long time.

I must conclude now. I only want to say this. When there is political motivation and coercion, how can it work? We know the case of one big assessee who was summoned by one Finance Minister at one time and asked: look, these are the pending cases. That man was a very politically important man. He was pressurised. He said: Why are you pressurising me on my income-tax issue?....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is his name?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Biju Patnaik....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you provoking him to give the name.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We wanted the name of the Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The then Finance Minister who was in charge of Revenue and Expenditure, enforcement and all those things. Now you understand, I think. They wanted me to mention the name of Ramachandran. I have got figures but I will not use them now. Ramachandran is being pressurised and blackmailed, we know. I am concluding by saying that you cannot conduct a search on the first floor and collect funds for the party on the ground floor and also expect the taxes to be paid.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : टैक्स एरियर्स का कलैक्शन एक क्रानिक प्राबलैम हिन्दुस्तान में बन गया है । मैं दो सवाल ही करना चाहता हूं ।

पहला मेरा सवाल यह है कि कितने केसिस है जिनका एसेसमेंट हो गया है और उनकी राशि कितनी है जिसके बारे में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, कोर्ट में केसिस चल रहे हैं ? इन मुकदमों के कारण कितनी धनराशि रुकी पडी है ? यह धनराशि तब तक रिकवर नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि इन मुकदमों का फैसला नही हो जाता है । जिन केसिस में स्टे हो चुका है, उसमें कितनी धनराशि इनवाल्ड है ?

आप हरीडाली एसेसमेंट कर लेते है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोग अपील में चले जाते है और स्टेले आते है । एसेसमेंट का तरीका बहुत गलत है, डिफैक्टिव है । इस कारण से भी कितनी धनराशि आपकी बकाया है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि दूसरे देशों में जितनी रिकवरी करनी होती है उसका कहीं पांच परसेंट और कहीं दस परसेंट ही बकाया रहता है, जापान में तथा दूसरे देशों में । वांचू कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि इस रिपोर्ट के मिलने के बाद आपने कोई क्या नई बात की है, नये कदम उठाये है ताकि आमदनी आपकी ज्यादा होने लगे और इनकम टैक्स की धनराशि जल्दी से वसूल होने लगे ।

*SHRI E. R KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the hon. Minister's own statement, the income-tax arrears upto 1971-72 stood at 438.60 crores Sir, the Government have not taken effective and vigorous steps to collect the outstanding income-tax arrears. I would like to substantiate my point by quoting the case of Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Tamil Nadu Cinema Actor, whose income-tax arrears upto 1971-72 stood at Rs. 23,49,617.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question and do not make a speech.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I am putting my questions only. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether recovery proceedings were started by the Central Government against Shri M. G. Ramachandran. Is it a fact that Shri M. G. Ramachandran went to the High Court of Madras and obtained a stay order? I also want to know whether Shri M. G. Ramachandran on his own withdrew the case from the High Court in September 1972 as a result of which the stay order got abated? If that is so, what steps have been taken by the Government to make immediate recoveries of the outstanding income-tax arrears from Shri M. G. Ramachandran? If no steps have so far been taken in this direction, I would like to know whether responsibility for this failure has been fixed on anyone. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister, Shri K. R. Ganesh, has given political accommodation to Shri M. G. Ramachandran on

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

account of which no steps are being taken to collect ahe huge income tax arrears from Shri M. G. Ramachandran. I wonder whether any steps will ever be taken to collect the income-tax arrears running into several lakhs from him!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, this half an hour discussion has been raised on an unstarred question dealing with arrears of income-tax. The question arose as a result of some wrong caption given and on the basis of answers given to that question, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised this discussion. He has covered many points. As is usual with him, he has tried to impute political motives He cannot help doing it. That is his stock in trade and I will not go into that

The question of income-tax arrears is a serious question and it requires serious consideration of the House. It is a matter of concern that Rs. 433 crores and odd should be in arrears. The Government is aware of the seriousness of the problem and we are trying to plug as many loopholes as may be there. The Wanchoo Committee has submitted its report and it contains many recommendations for plugging the loopholes and to see that a proper climate is created and the attitude of the judiciary also changes as far as economic crimes are concerned. That is one aspect.

The other aspect of the matter is how Rs. 438 crores have accumulated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I have quoted from the PAC report and CAG's report to show that it is not Rs. 438 crores but much more. Let him not harp on that figure.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The difficulty with my hon. friend is, he will quote one figure from here, another from there, something from the newspapers, something from some report and he thinks he is making a very wise contribution to the discussion. The CAG's report is there, but he did not properly read it. When we say Rs. 438 crores, we mean the net arrears.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no such thing as net arrears.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will read from the CAG's report. I am reading from para 57:

> "The total effective demand of tax outstanding on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 609.45 crores, which includes the demand of Rs. 129.32 crores, the collection of which had not fallen due on 31st March, 1971. Of this, net effective arrears representing recoverable demand was Rs. 399.82 crores. The balance of Rs. 209.63 crores comprises of the following".

They have given the various items—deduction on account of DTI relief, appellate relief, protective assessment, irrecoverable dues, etc., which comes to Rs. 209.63 crores. So, according to the income-tax department, the effective arrears are about Rs. 438 crores, but according to the CAG it is Rs. 399.82 crores, which is less than our figure. The income-tax department is trying to discuss this matter with the CAG so that we can evolve a proper way in which there is no difference. Our net effective arrears is more than what the CAG has worked out.

These arrears are a continuing process. Rs. 438 crores is not for one year. I would like to give the break-up of these arrears.

Arrears in 1961-62 and earlier—Rs. 55.34 crores. From 1962 63 to 1969-70 it was Rs. 200.82 crores. Arrears of 1970-71 were Rs. 80.82 crores. In 1971-72 it was Rs. 96.62 crores. This is the break-up of the net arrears of Rs. 538.60 crores.

18 hrs.

During the years 1947-48 to 1971-72 against the advance tax demand raised in regular assessments, the collection

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

amounted to Rs 9694 crores, Out of this, Rs. 438 crores is the net arrears, which works out to less than 5 per cent of the total collections made

I am not going to minimise the importance of Rs 438 crores. I tell you that it is a matter of concern for the government that Rs. 438 crores is in arrears But it has to be seen in the proper perspective. Compared to the total collection made this constitutes only 5 per cent

During the last occasion when this was raised I had just mentioned that the break-up of Rs 438 crores between the corporate sector and other sectors is not available. After that, we have tried to do some exercise The share of the corporate sector in these Rs 438 crores is approximately Rs 92 crores I am saying this is the approximate figures because the final figures are awaited We will have to get figures from about 2,000 income-tax officers and then arrive at the figure The total collection from the corporate sector during the last ten years has been Rs 3,295 61 crores and this Rs 92 crores constitutes only 2 80 per cent

Further, it is not as if the larger houses or larger assessees are being left out. We are taking all possible steps Some of the cases are pending in courts and it is not possible to realise the money in these cases So, it has to be seen in the proper perspective

I know that the hon Member will bring in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, because the notice he gave us was a very alarming one So, I have tried to do some home work He has said that the figures given by the CAG do not tally with the figures given by me and my reply has been given in a perfunctary manner In fact, the hon Member has not read the report of the CAG fully and by raising this discussion he has tried to mislead the House

Some other hon Members have raised questions about particular assessees I do not have with me figures for those assessees I require notice for that

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the December 14 1972/Agrahayana 23, 1894 (Saka)

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